

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MAY 5, 1915



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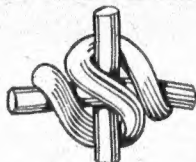
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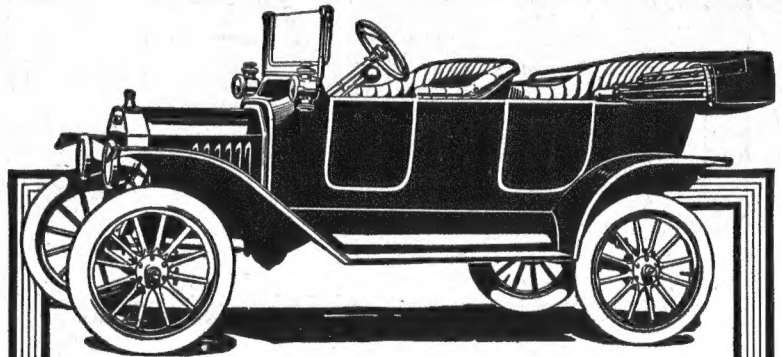
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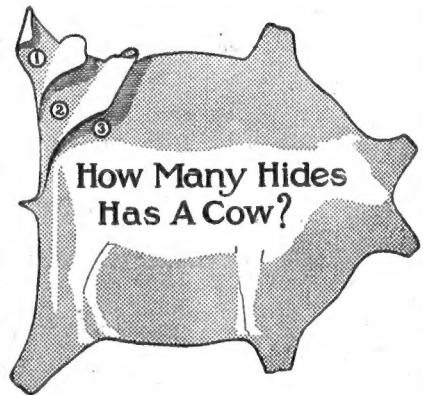
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter.

Subscriptions and Advertising

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year. Foreign subscriptions \$2.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—16 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line. Classified—4 cents per word per issue. No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Mother's Hens

By Mrs. F. E. Shepherd, Stalwart, Sask.

Editor's Note.—This, the sixth chapter of "Mother's Hens," tells of some of the difficulties which cause an inexperienced poultry keeper a good deal of trouble. Just as with every other line of work, success with poultry is obtained thru experience, and the recounting of that experience, as told by Mrs. Shepherd, is what constitutes the value of these articles to our readers. If you want to make money from your chickens you should read all these chapters. If you have missed any of them, look up your back numbers or write to The Guide for any copies you have missed.

CHAPTER VI

When Mrs. Hazelton came back from taking her husband's lunch one day the following week she saw a strange buggy standing at the door and on going inside she found a sweet-faced elderly woman seated in her own particular rocking-chair evidently waiting for her return. Margaret immediately stretched out both hands in welcome.

"I know who you are," she exclaimed. "You are Mrs. Robinson, I am sure."

"And I know who you are," replied her visitor. "You are young Will Hazelton's wife. I heard you were worrying about your poultry, and as I had just two hours to wait in between trains I thought I would run up and see you. Now we won't waste a lot of time talking about a lot of things we are not interested in, but get right down to business. See, I have kept my hat on, let's go out and walk around, I can always talk better out of doors."

Margaret led the way to where she had arranged her coops in a neat row. "There," she said proudly, "they are all ready. I hope in about a week they will have a nice lot of chickens in them."

Mrs. Robinson looked dubiously around. There was quite a wind on and it had tilted her hat to a rakish angle, while Margaret tied her sunbonnet on tighter yet.

"But, my dear child," she expostulated, "why, oh why, have you put them right out here in the open? The winds will surely blow them over."

Mrs. Hazelton looked surprised.

"Why," she said, "I thought everybody said chickens wanted plenty of fresh air."

"So they do," replied her visitor, "but they will get plenty enough in some more sheltered place. You seem to have quite a lot of granaries around. Get Will to hitch on and pull two of them together to form an angle to make a shelter from the north and westerly winds. Put your coops there facing south and your chicks will grow twice as fast."

"Alright," said Margaret, "only I don't like bothering Will when he comes in to dinner, he is tired and the horses are tired too."

"My dear child," sagely remarked the elder woman, as she laid her hand on Margaret's shoulder, "when you have been married as many years as I have you will never ask a man to do anything for you when he comes in to his dinner, but make him something extra special for supper some evening. Then coax him to do it before he takes the harness off his horses. Me! oh my! if there is anything that wants more careful handling than a newly hatched chicken you are just taking out of the shell it is a husband; but you know the old saying, 'Feed the brute.'"

Margaret laughed merrily as she opened the door of the old sod house

where her setting hens were. They passed in very gently so as not to disturb them.

"There they are," said Margaret, satisfied that here at least her visitor could find no fault; "there are twelve of them, aren't they beauties? See, I can stroke them or do anything with them," suiting the action to the word.

"Oh, you naughty hen!" she exclaimed. "Whatever have you been doing? I only gave you thirteen eggs and you must have got twenty nearly."

The big Wyandotte was trying in vain to cover them all, while her next door neighbor was disconsolately hugging the remaining six. Mrs. Robinson sat down on an old box.

"She has been stealing them," she remarked severely, "and if you don't do something different here pandemonium will reign when they start hatching. You will have to get some shallow boxes with neither top nor bottom and slip over each hen—if you haven't got any, get some six or eight inch boards and knock some together. If you don't they will often leave a whole nest full of even 'pipped' eggs to get hold of one that is running around. I always take the chicks away as fast as they are hatched and keep them in an old hat at the back of the stove until they are all out, leaving the old hen with about two to keep her quiet until next morning. Of course you don't raise her right off the nest to get them, only slip your fingers under her. Be sure and take away the empty egg shells, too, or they will sure telescope over the remaining eggs and smother the later hatching chicks. Have you any turkey hens setting yet?" she enquired.

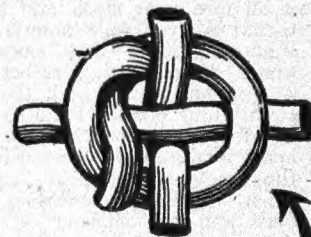
"Oh, yes," said Margaret gleefully. "You just come and see her, she is sitting on that flax pile over there. Will said 'Leave her alone, she knows more about where she wants to set than you do.'"

"H'm, h'm," said the more experienced woman, looking doubtfully at the dark clouds racing across the sky. "When this wind drops it is going to rain some and then that flax will heat and rot and spoil all those eggs. I lost a whole setting of early turkey eggs that way once. Hay, wheat or oat straw does not seem to matter so much, but flax straw—never again. You be persuaded by me, dear, and this very evening quite late, make a big comfortable nest right in one of the corners of your setting house and transfer her there, eggs and all. If she has been setting a week or ten days the germs have settled a little and if you handle them very, very gently it won't hurt them a bit. No, she won't forsake them. Turkey hens are the very best setters and mothers of any kind of poultry."

Margaret willingly agreed to do as advised and the two women wandered around by the garden.

"You can't see anything yet," said the younger woman, poking among the dry earth for some sign of life, "but most of the seeds are in. Will said if

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May 5, 1915

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

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was no good cropping it too close to the hens as they would only scratch things up as fast as they came thru, so there won't be anything for a rod this side."

Mrs. Robinson looked around her with a critical eye. The wind swept prairie, with only a few buildings scattered around the farmyard, did not appeal to her as an ideal place to raise several hundred chickens.

"I am afraid you will think me a very fault-finding old woman," she said, "but you really should have more shelter. You see you have no bluffs or anything."

"Yes, I know," admitted Margaret, coloring slightly, "but I am afraid we can hardly afford the lumber—"

"Now that is where people make a big mistake," interrupted her visitor. "Hens are not any happier and what is more to the point, don't lay any more eggs just because they have elaborate buildings. If you have plenty of money get them by all means, but if you are like most people, only got a very little, put it all into your stock and the feed for them. All you want here is a pound of sunflower seeds—they only cost ten cents. It is getting rather late now, so you had better soak them in water twenty-four hours. Plant them in rows two feet apart and thin out to two feet apart in the rows. They will make you the dandiest shelter all summer long. Then, when they are ripe, bend them over and the chickens will pick out

every bit of seed. Even then they are not done with. The last thing in the fall chop them off close to the root, dry them well, tie them up in bundles and stack them against one of the buildings, they make the best of kindling when you are in a hurry, and are easy to chop, too," she added feelingly, "besides which they are so pretty. They look from a distance like a beautiful grove of trees. Now for one peep at the incubator and I must be going," and they hurried toward the house.

"Yes," said Margaret, looking at the thermometer, "just 103. They should be off in about three days. There are 100 eggs, just what I put in. I didn't test any out because I was afraid I might throw away some good ones."

"Oh, but that will never do," laughed her visitor. "An infertile egg does not warm up like a good one. The same with a bad or partly developed egg. Besides, they affect the other eggs surrounding them. Let us take some of them down to the cellar and test them now."

She quickly transferred about twenty into one of the little boxes and they went down into the cellar with a lamp and an egg tester.

"Isn't this a splendid tester," said Mrs. Robinson. "I think it is wonderful the way the government helps people who really want to learn. Only fancy, all you have to do is to drop a post card saying please send me your egg tester free of charge and address it to Depart-

ment of Agriculture, Livestock Branch, Ottawa, and away it comes. Now look here," she continued, adjusting it over the lamp, "this egg is dark all over except the airspace, no doubt it will hatch out fine, and this, and this; but this one, do you see that rim of light all round it? Well that evidently reached a certain stage and then died. This one looks as bad, or worse; this, you see, is quite clear, but you need not throw the clear ones away. On the other hand don't give it to the hired man for his breakfast, he might not like it. The storekeeper does not appreciate them as much as one would wish, but you can boil them real hard and feed them out to your little chickens when they hatch out. Now I really must run," she finished, "or I shall lose my train. Goodbye."

She clambered into the buggy and they shook hands warmly. "Don't thank me," she laughed, "I wanted to see you in the worst possible way. Give me that good long switch down there. Thanks, awfully. Now go ahead girlie. You only belong to the livery keeper anyway," and off she went in a cloud of dust.

The British transport 'Manitou' was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat in the Aegean Sea on April 16, and suffered the loss of fifty lives. The torpedo boat was headed off by British cruisers after the attack, and had to be beached in the Bay of Chios, where the crew surrendered to the Greek Coast Guard.

MACDONALD INDEPENDENT CONVENTION

A Convention of the Independent electors of the constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba, has been called to meet at Carman on Friday, May 7, for the purpose of nominating an Independent candidate for the federal election. Many of the Independents in the constituency are hoping that R. C. Henders, President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, may be prevailed upon to accept the nomination.

SASKATCHEWAN DAIRY TRAIN

The dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture has recently completed a special series of dairy meetings of a valuable character. Working in conjunction with the railway companies and the College of Agriculture, a series of 100 meetings was arranged. Fifty-three meetings were held at points on the C.P.R. and forty-seven on the C.N.R. Both companies placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture a large first class passenger coach in which to hold the meetings, and a tourist sleeper for the accommodation of the speakers. The itinerary was mapped out and the cars fitted up by the dairy branch. The particular feature worthy of note is that all lectures were illustrated by an elaborate series of lantern slides, which proved exceedingly valuable in bringing home to the audience the most important points dwelt upon by the speakers. The use of the lantern has another important bearing on the educational features in that it proves a strong attraction in securing an audience. Lack of interest in public meetings is sometimes overcome by curiosity, but it is impossible to teach those who are prompted to come to such meetings thru curiosity. One of the great difficulties in agricultural educational work is to get the people most concerned sufficiently interested to attend meetings and the lantern reaches a good many that otherwise would not be available. The strong feature, however, in connection with lantern work is that the speaker is able to show his audience what he is trying to tell and for one to see the work thus illustrated very often makes one remember the instructions given.

The attendance was all that could be desired and in several cases the audience had to be divided and two meetings held. At the fifty-three meetings held on the C.P.R. lines, the total attendance was 2,572, with an average of 52. On the C.N.R. lines there was a total attendance of 3,792 at 47 meetings and an average attendance of 80. Encouraging as the attendance was, the interest manifested by the various audiences was much more gratifying, showing that so far, at least, the prospect of high priced wheat has not slackened their interest in dairying.

NEUVE CHAPELLE

A long review of the fighting at Neuve Chapelle by Sir John French confirms the report that the heavy casualties suffered by the British were due to a mistake committed by one of the British commanders. In his introductory remarks Sir John specially states that 'considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle. The infantry was disorganized by the violent nature of the attack.' Further in the despatch he says: 'I am of the opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the commander of the First Army been more carefully observed.' Sir John confirms in part the report that at one point in the fighting British artillery fired by mistake upon British troops. He estimated the British losses in the battle of Neuve Chapelle as follows: Killed, 190 officers, 2,337 men; wounded, 359 officers, 8,174 men; missing, 23 officers, 1,728 men; total casualties, 12,811. The German losses in this battle were estimated at about 17,000. Sir John says the British found thousands of dead on the field, while he claims positive information that upwards of 12,000 German wounded were removed. Thirty German officers and 1,657 men were taken prisoners.

The total of British casualties in the war from the beginning of hostilities up to April 11 is 139,347 men, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons on April 15 by the Under Secretary for War.



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had a large amount of additional capital invested with us, so that we are now among the strongest merchandising establishments in Western Canada.

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And if you are already among our customers, we want you to send us another order so that we may show you how we do business under new and favorable conditions. Notwithstanding the enormous increases in the price of many lines of materials, owing to the European war, the prices in our spring and summer catalogue remain unchanged. It is a good book to have by you as a price reference.

If you have not a copy already, let us know, so that we can send you one by return post.

CHRISTIE GRANT CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG
CANADA

AT YOUR SERVICE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 5th, 1915

WHEAT SEEDING IS OVER

The wheat is in the ground. It has been put in under favorable conditions and in a good seed bed, and in most cases with plenty of moisture. Thousands of acres of wheat are already showing two or three inches above ground, and the season generally is reported to be from a week to ten days earlier than last year. Good weather will see the other grains sown in record time and everything in readiness for an abundant harvest. The seeding and the harvesting will be well done. If the farmers were equally careful to provide good marketing and sound economic conditions they would find it result quite as profitably as good tillage.

MOVING TOWARDS CONSOLIDATION

The organized farmers of the West will welcome the announcement that the first step towards the consolidation of the several existing farmers organizations has been consummated. The following statement shows that The Grain Growers' Grain Co., and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association are temporarily combining their efforts to assist the farmers of Saskatchewan in securing their necessities at the lowest possible price:

STATEMENT

To The Shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., in Saskatchewan, and The Members of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association:

We wish to make the following announcement covering the purchasing and distribution of general supplies by the Company and the Association for the province of Saskatchewan.

An agreement has been entered into between the Company and the Association, covering the period up to December 31st next, whereby they will co-operate in an effort to work to better advantage in the purchase and distribution of supplies to the farmers in Saskatchewan.

Under the agreement the Company and the Association act in conjunction, thru a joint committee, in securing supplies; the Company becoming largely the purchasing and the Association the distributing medium. All orders originating in Saskatchewan—whether for carload quantities or less—should be sent direct to the Central Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw.

This is the first step towards bringing about a fuller and more effective co-operation amongst the farmers' organizations of Western Canada, and is in the direction of more comprehensive organization than the West has yet had. We trust that everyone interested will co-operate to make this undertaking fully successful.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN
COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN
GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This arrangement we regard as one of the most important that has yet been made in the progress of the organized farmers. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. has for some time past been working in conjunction with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. in the distribution of farm necessities in that province. Thru their own organizations, the farmers of the West can readjust the entire commercial life of the country. To secure the best possible results it is necessary, first, that the farmers of the three provinces give their wholehearted financial support and patronage to their own companies, and, second, that these various companies get together so that their entire forces may be used for the improvement and advancement of the farmers' interests. It would be a great handicap to the farmers' in-

terests if their own companies, each organized by the farmers for the conduct of their own business, should develop into mere commercial competitors. Today their combined business does not total more than one-quarter of the grain shipped, and far less than that percentage of the other lines of business in which they are engaged. There is every reason why their organizations and forces should be unified and consolidated. By such an action, they would at once become one of the strongest commercial organizations on the continent, and could develop to do remarkable work in making better the conditions on our Western farms. Such development is a matter of growth, however, and it should be the aim of every well wisher of the farmers to see that this first agreement, now undertaken for a limited period only, should become permanent and be widened to embrace all the farmers' organizations.

REPLY FROM ROBERT CRUISE

In our correspondence columns in this issue we publish a letter from Robert Cruise, M.P. for Dauphin, in reply to a recent article which we published, urging the farmers to investigate the charges against him. Mr. Cruise welcomes the fullest investigation, and we hope that the farmers will give him an opportunity to explain fully the charges made against him by Commissioner Ferguson. We think it would be well for Mr. Cruise to publish the facts of the case in regard to the homestead which he secured, and to publish it as soon as possible, so that all interested may be aware of the situation. The charges are serious, and if Mr. Cruise can clear himself, we think he should miss no opportunity of doing so. We shall be pleased to publish his explanation in The Guide whenever he cares to send it.

WAR PURCHASING COMMISSION

Premier Borden has taken a wise step in appointing three well known business men as a commission to purchase war supplies for the government. Possibly no one regrets more than Sir Robert Borden the scandals and graft that were connected with the purchase of horses, boots, bandages, motor trucks, binoculars and other supplies for our Canadian soldiers, and he has now taken the right steps to prevent the same dishonesty and extravagances in the future. The men appointed to the commission, Hon. A. E. Kemp of Toronto, H. LaPorte of Montreal, and G. F. Galt of Winnipeg, are all well known men who have built up large and successful businesses of their own, and if they apply the same principles to the purchase of war supplies that they have used in their own affairs, they will undoubtedly be able to save a vast amount of money for the people of Canada compared with the old system which has been in vogue hitherto. If the commission is to do this and retain the confidence of the public it must disregard absolutely the patronage lists which have been used by their predecessors and make it absolutely clear that they are entirely free from the influence of the politicians. Public opinion has been strongly aroused by the recent revelations of graft in war supplies and the present temper of the people will

not stand for anything but the most straightforward and impartial dealings in the purchase of war supplies in the future.

THE YEAR'S TRADE FIGURES

The statement of the trade of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, published last week by the Minister of Customs, shows how seriously the present depression has affected Canadian trade. The figures, tho they have been padded by the inclusion both as imports and exports of over a hundred and thirty million dollars of gold, which is not really a part of the trade of Canada, show a considerable decline compared with the previous year, and, indeed, when compared with figures for three years back. The total imports of merchandise in the year ending on the 31st of March, 1915, amounted to \$435,371,000, compared with \$618,328,000 for the previous fiscal year. Imports of dutiable goods were valued at \$279,717,000, as compared with \$410,130,000 for the previous year, while free goods imported amounted to \$175,654,000, as compared with \$208,198,000. The falling off in exports is not nearly so great, domestic merchandise exported during the year totalling \$409,418,836, compared with \$431,588,439 for the preceding twelve months. Exports of manufactured goods show a considerable increase over last year, amounting to \$85,539,000, compared with \$57,443,000. Exports of animals and their produce were also in excess of the previous year, being \$74,390,000, against \$53,340,000. The increase in both cases is, no doubt, due to the war, many thousands of horses and millions of dollars' worth of war supplies having been purchased in Canada by the allies. This fact is significant, showing as it does that the war is not the only cause of the present business depression and widespread unemployment. On the contrary, war orders are keeping many Canadian factories going night and day and are giving employment to thousands of people in addition to those who have escaped unemployment by enlisting in the army. The big falling off in imports is the serious feature of the year's figures, especially when it is remembered that customs duties on imports are the chief source of the federal revenues. The decline in the value of dutiable imports from \$410,130,000 to \$279,717,000, which is over 30 per cent., means a corresponding drop in revenues, and proves the truth of the contention which The Guide has often made, that the tariff as a means of raising revenues has failed miserably in the present emergency.

IT'S UP TO THE FARMERS

There is a possibility of a general Dominion election before harvest time, and there is a certainty of an election before September, 1916. Every naturalized farmer in the West has a vote. What is he going to do with it? If the farmers of the West go out and record their votes for the Grits and the Tories, they have no ground for complaint if they get no redress of the grievances against which they have complained. Those who have been in the West for a few years are familiar with the record of both parties. The Liberals were in

power from 1896 to 1911 and did nothing for the farmers, but took splendid care of all the special interests. For the past four years the Conservatives have been in power and they have followed the same policy as the Liberals, and have gone further in donations to the railway corporations and in increases in the protective tariff. There is not the slightest ground for hoping or believing that either party will voluntarily do any better in future than in the past. So far as the farmers are concerned it makes no difference to them which party wins at the next elections. There are a considerable number of farmers in the West who vote Grit or Tory regularly, and who believe that everything their party does is just right. Judging by our correspondence there are a number of both of these classes who are readers of The Guide, and they protest vigorously when we point out the shortcomings of their own pet party. The farmers have it very largely in their own hands to improve conditions by electing men independent of both parties, who will stand up for the farmers' rights in the House of Commons. Out of the forty-three constituencies in the Prairie Provinces the farmers have a majority vote in at least thirty-seven. If they go out on election day and split their votes between two parties special privilege will win every time, because Special Privilege controls both parties. If, on the other hand, they nominate independent men, who will stand up at all times for the rights of the farmers, and after they nominate them go down into their pockets and provide sufficient money and devote sufficient time to elect them, they will bring about a mighty change in conditions in Canada. The average farmer is plundered to the

extent of at least \$200 a year by laws made at the dictation of, and for the benefit of, the privileged interests. The remedy for this situation can only come from one source, and that is from the farmers themselves; it can only come in one way, and that is by the farmers voting together instead of against each other. It is all very well to pass resolutions and send memorials to the Government, and as long as the farmers do that and nothing else, both political parties will love the farmers as they do now; but they will never give them anything approaching a square deal. The time for resolutions and memorials is past. In 1910 five hundred farmers from Western Canada went to Ottawa, and demanded square deal legislation. It cost them probably close to \$50,000 to send the delegation to Ottawa, and they didn't get 15 cents' worth of helpful legislation in return for it. Now, if the farmers are willing to forget that they have ever been Grit or Tory, and are willing to dig up another \$50,000, or more, to carry on the campaign for the election of independent candidates, they will get results, and good results. A Free Trade candidate should be nominated by the farmers in every rural or semi-rural constituency, and nominated as soon as possible. As soon as he is nominated every farmer should work for him until election day, and let the official Grit and Tory candidates take care of themselves.

TYPICAL CANADIAN POLITICS

T. R. Ferguson, commissioner appointed by orders of Hon. Robt. Rogers, to make secret investigations to aid the Tory machine in the next election, third or fourth-rate lawyer. Salary

\$15,000 and all living and other expenses paid.

Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada, one of Canada's foremost lawyers, the leading citizen of the land. Salary \$14,500. Pays his own expenses.

This is a fair sample of political standards in Canada.

Farmers must realize that resolutions and delegations are not enough to force the Big Interests off their backs. It is going to cost the farmers a lot of money and a hard fight before they obtain their economic freedom.

The best men and women of the world usually came from the farm—but not from farms where the milk, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and bacon were purchased instead of produced.

In Terre Haute, Indiana, 116 men, 89 of whom pleaded guilty, have been sentenced for election frauds. The Mayor of the city received the heaviest punishment, six years imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000. The Indiana law would be worth copying in Canada. Here we have the corruption but not the sentences.

There are too many farmers who are independents between election, but are always found in the party booth on election day.

An election this summer will be the waste of \$1,000,000 that should be used to buy boots and hospital supplies for our soldiers.

If the farmers of Canada really want lower taxes and a square deal they can get it. But they will never get it so long as they vote for the two old parties.



HOW NOT TO DO IT

Independent men are wanted in Parliament, but it is of no use to nominate Independent candidates unless the farmers intend to support them right up to the polling booth.

The British War Machine

By ARTHUR BULLARD

An Impartial Article from the Special Correspondent in Europe of the Outlook, New York

The Germans were wont to call the English "a nation of traders." In so far as this epithet implied lack of military capabilities it was utterly false. Whether or not one believes that war is ever justifiable, whether one is pro-English or pro-German in this particular war, one cannot help marveling at the way the British Empire, which six months ago had one of the smallest armies in Europe, has suddenly become a great military power. The Germans had the most highly developed war machine in the world; all they had to do was to turn on the power and operate the mechanism. The British had to build their machines. They had very little to start with.

Great Britain had promised her friends in case of war to land on the Continent an expeditionary force of 125,000 men. Exact figures are as yet unobtainable, but it is probable that the British had considerably less than 100,000, possibly less than 75,000, men in the opening battles. Their force was below their number, for they were ill equipped—notably weak in artillery.

At Mons they encountered at least three times their number of the best-equipped army in Europe. It is not to their discredit that they were beaten—as they certainly were. But it is a phenomenon without precedent in military history that they were able to take this appalling beating without demoralization.

Fighting the Retreat

Their commissary—as was to be expected in a headlong retreat—went to pieces. "It was not pleasant," an officer who was in it told me, "to run away on an empty stomach." The men who were there make no bones about telling how they ran. But, as they are English, it is harder to get them talking about the interludes in their retreat when they stood and fought. They never stopped long. If three to one was not enough to start them running again, the Germans brought up ten to one. After much cross-questioning as to how they found the will to stop so often and accept more punishment, how they avoided utter rout, this officer said: "Well, you see, we began with the idea that one of us was good for four Germans. It did not seem the thing to run away from less."

"You've more respect for them now?" "Yes," he laughed. "We had to revise our estimate a bit. It isn't just the number of men, you know; it's the equipment, too. I don't think our Tommies would feel right running away from two Germans now—not unless they had a big superiority in artillery."

Field Marshal Sir John French, in describing the Battle of Marne, said that the Germans seemed to think that they could ignore the British contingent. According to all military text-books, they had a right to think so. Theoretically an army so thoroughly beaten ought to need several months of reorganization before it entered the fighting again. But when the new French army fell on von Kluck's flank along the Ourcq, all that was left of the British expeditionary force jumped into the combat as if nothing had happened to it. The German General Staff can hardly be blamed for surprise at its reappearance.

But Sir John French's force, despite its unprecedented pluck, was a very small element in the first month of the war. The German drive toward Paris was stopped by the French—and the Russians. The expeditionary force numbered perhaps one-twentieth of the soldiers of the Allies. It had covered itself with glory, but if the British Empire was to be a noticeable factor in the war on land, it was necessary to create a new army.

Plenty of Volunteers

"Recruiting" was probably the phase of the task which worried the British War Office least. The "nation of traders" has made up its mind to win. One hears little talk now in England about the causes of the war, little discussion as to who is to blame for it. War exists, and victory has been decided upon. In Lord Kitchener they have a man whom they

THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION MEN IN THE FIELD

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons on April 21, stated that 750,000 British soldiers fully equipped were at that time in France and Belgium. In the battle of Neuve Chappelle alone more ammunition was used than in the whole of the South African war, which lasted three years, and the output of the ammunition factories of Great Britain had been increased nineteen fold since the commencement of the war.

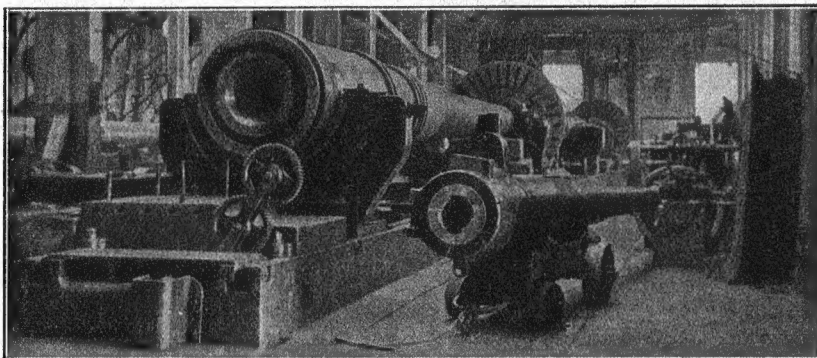
trust. There will be very little opposition to anything he says is necessary. If he wants more men he can have universal conscription to-morrow. But he needs an army, not a mob, and that means equipment and training more than numbers.

Too many men volunteered at first. There was no organization to handle them, there were no uniforms, no guns, no barracks, no officers at hand to train them. Equipment was the pressing need,

new ones, from the foundations to the roof.

The British Army Shoe

One of the greatest feats in this matter of equipment has been the manufacture of shoes. It was not hard to find shoe factories—England is full of them; but it was necessary to find the machinery and raw material for the good quality, heavy army shoe. In times of peace such a shoe is too cumbersome for the rich and

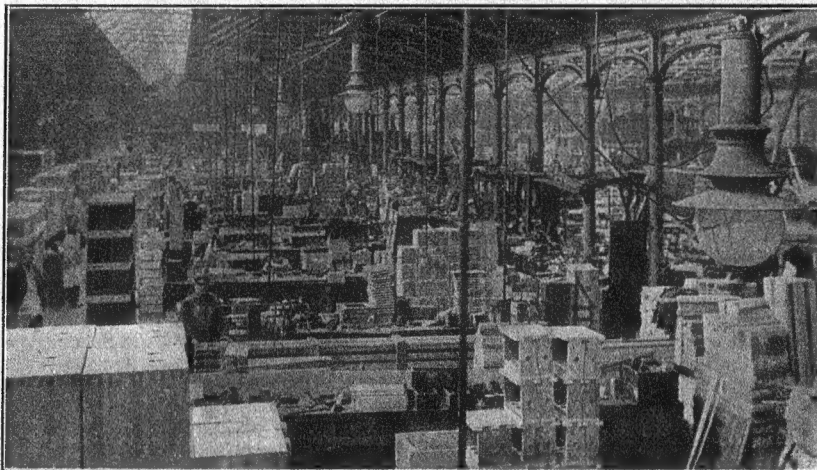


Some of the new big guns being constructed for the British army

and for that it was necessary to mobilize British industry and commerce. How many shops were there in England that could supply rifle ammunition? Certainly there were not enough. It was necessary to know how many iron works were equipped to make the needed machinery. An industrial census was necessary—not only of England, but of all the world where the English can buy. The "right of eminent domain" was strained to the limit. It did not matter whether or not a manufacturer wanted to work for the army. If he possessed the necessary machines he had to. I visited one large iron works which before the war had a world-wide reputation for mining machinery. They have cancelled all their

too good for the poor. It was necessary to create a new industry. And the English have not only made the shoes for their own army, but have furnished at least as many to France.

It would be easy to pile example on example. Britain went into the war very short of artillery and heavy ammunition. She has made good her own shortage—the new army will have better field artillery than the Germans—and she has also saved the situation for her allies. One artillery officer has estimated that during the Battle of the Marne the French were firing 80,000 of their "75" shells a day. Their factories could not turn out much more than half as many. The factories of England have now



The carpenter shop at Woolwich Arsenal, where cases are made for ammunition

private contracts. All of their plant which is suitable for making the things the army needs is at work. The useless machinery—thousands of dollars' worth—has been scrapped to make room for new lathes, furnished by the War Office, which will turn out shrapnel shells. And every machine—new and old—is working twenty-four hours a day. And where factories which could be turned to military use did not exist the War Office has built

placed the Allies beyond any danger of ammunition bankruptcy.

Equipment is so much more serious a problem than recruiting that the British War Office is more worried over finding skilled artisans for the army factories than over the number of volunteers.

At first the War Office was hampered by an old tradition of "concentrating" their orders. It is cheaper—saves some of the taxpayers' money—to buy things

in bulk from one concern than to scatter your orders thru a dozen factories. But for a nation which may at any time have to increase its purchases immensely and suddenly this penny-wise policy is pound-foolish. One small example of this point was furnished by the case of the wooden boxes for shipping rifle cartridges. There was only one factory in England equipped for turning them out. The money which had been saved in the past by this concentration was very little compared to the cost of suddenly creating enough factories to meet the very urgent demand.

But determination to win has overcome these problems, and now—after six months—every British soldier who lands on the Continent will be fully equipped. The day when the Germans had an unquestioned superiority in all mechanical contrivances is past.

Few Graft Scandals

There have been surprisingly few graft scandals in connection with this work of equipment. There are of course people in England—as everywhere—who would be glad to reap huge profits out of their country's distress. The scandal one hears of most often was the building of emergency barracks to house the first wave of recruits. The contracts were let carelessly. The shacks which were too flimsy for use and had to be rebuilt cost the government more than good ones should have cost. But this was in the early days before things were running smoothly. Kitchener has little respect for the "rights" of the army furnishers. When a ring of woollen merchants tried to hold him up on an order for blankets, he appealed to the nation to give their extra blankets to the army. The corner in blankets fell with a crash. On the whole, those who hoped to make fortunes out of "furnishing" the army are a discontented lot—never in history have they had such poor pickings.

One thing which has greatly lessened their profits has been American competition. The price of saddles, to take one instance, is regulated in the United States, to the great chagrin of the more greedy among the English saddle-makers. But the greatest blow to the hopes of those who expected to cheat the army has been given by the trade unions. The organized labor of England refuses to be a party to such unpatriotic profits. The manufacturer who tries to fill War Office orders with rotten leather or shoddy cloth finds a strike on his hands. Judged by what happened in the Boer War, the trade unions have saved the Exchequer several million pounds. They have protected the soldiers at the front from the most cruel treachery.

The Officers

Next to equipping the new army the most important problem was how to train it. A shortage of officers cannot be overcome easily. The mortality among the officers of the expeditionary force was appalling. But in the training of the recruits this loss is not so serious as it at first appears. It is only the young, inexperienced officer who exposes himself recklessly. The casualty list shows that it is the lieutenants who get themselves killed. In the organization of the British army the subalterns are of little use in training recruits; they are very poorly educated in comparison to the officers of other countries, and little more is expected of them than to give an example of coolness under fire. A keen young man can learn most that they need to know in a few weeks. It is their function to transmit to the ranks the orders they get from above. The English army depends on its generals and non-commissioned officers. In whipping new men into shape the drill sergeant is the important person. It is here that experience counts for most. And, owing to their organization and liberal pensions to retired petty officers, the British army has an unusually large list of "reserve non-coms." Some of them are too old for service at the front, but they are ideal drill-masters. In most of the veteran

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The Mail Bag

CHARGES AGAINST ROBT. CRUISE

Editor, Guide:—I was pleased to see in your issue of April 21 your editorial entitled, "Charges against Robert Cruise." Since I am the man against whom these charges have been made, it is natural that I should have a very special interest in the matter. I desire the very fullest enquiry into this matter by the Grain Growers' Associations and farmers in my constituency, and I am ready and willing to give them all the information they require to get at the true facts of the matter.

At the time I was elected to the Dominion house, I adopted as my platform "The farmers' bill of rights" and I stand on that same platform today. The effort by Commissioner Ferguson to blacken my character was done in a most unfair manner and this report was brought down in the House a few days before the close of the session, when I was away getting my seeding operations started and so had not a chance to defend myself.

Now, I want the very fullest enquiry into this matter and I am very sure that when the farmers and Grain Growers in my constituency get the real facts of the case they will agree that there was no foundation for the charge. It is far too common a practice in our public life in Canada, on the part of both political parties, to endeavor to blacken and misrepresent the character of their opponents, and I say it with all deliberation that this attempt to misrepresent me is done on the eve of a general election for the sole purpose of placing me in a false light before the electors of my constituency.

Thanking you for bringing the matter up, I am,

Yours truly,

ROBT. CRUISE.

Dauphin, Man., April 24.

LAURIER AND THE TARIFF

Editor, Guide:—On March 24, in your first editorial, you say: "When the finance minister showed that additional revenue must be secured, the Liberal leaders had absolutely no alternative to propose. They ignored the question of Reciprocity with the United States. Judging by the speeches of its leaders, the Liberal party has thrown overboard its Reciprocity and low tariff policy."

In Laurier's speech of March 10 he advocated: (1) Retrenchment. If \$98,000,000 was extravagant in 1911, and it was, is \$140,000,000 economical in 1914? (2) Heavier taxes on banks, loan companies, trust companies, and insurance companies. (3) Heavier tax on luxurious travelling. (4) A heavy tariff on "some articles on which a maximum revenue could be raised with a minimum of inconvenience and loss." (5) An excise tax on spirits, equal to the tariff tax.

Re the Reciprocity policy he said: "Four years ago, when we wanted, not to let well enough alone, but to make well enough better than it was, when we wanted to improve our trade relations with our neighbors in the United States"

I admit that these are but mere criticisms of the government tariff and that they foreshadow no revenue policy essentially different from that of the government, yet the opposition leader showed his continued faith in the policy of Reciprocity and made at least a few positive propositions for the increasing of the revenue.

W. J. CONOLY.

Note.—The Liberal leader made no declaration in favor of lower tariff nor in favor of Reciprocity. If he would reduce the tariff when returned to power, he did not say so. The tariff is the biggest feature of the revenue and taxation question and the Liberal party officially have given no indication that they will reduce the tariff if given an opportunity.—Editor.

TAX ON LETTERS

Editor, Guide:—The following letter I wrote in England shortly before my return, and you may care to publish it. From no political motive whatever, but solely in the interests of our country, of which one can sometimes get a better view from outside, I wish to protest most

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

strongly against the tax on letters and postcards and collected in a way which renders it as inconvenient and burdensome as possible, contrary to the canons of good taxation. Everyone I mentioned it to in England was astounded at such a tax; it might have been expected perhaps in a country like Turkey, but she is hardly a country for us to follow. To tax letters is to diminish correspondence, but the progress of a country can be judged by its daily mail. Tax dogs, and fewer dogs are kept; the old window tax in England closed many a window; a tax on date trees caused the Arabs to cut down date trees; the same cause will produce similar effects in Canada, and many a poor person will go without a much needed or comforting letter; the rich it will not greatly affect. Then, if the tax is necessary, why not make it less burdensome by simply increasing the postage to the amount, instead of having to get, and keep, and affix a separate stamp? Also, why not simply charge double the deficiency on delivery if, thru inadvertence or thru the stamp coming off, there is no stamp tax on a letter? To send such letters to the Dead Letter Office is barbarous in the extreme. Many a visitor to our country will not know of our barbaric customs and innocently mail his letters with ordinary postage, perhaps at a post office on landing, and wonder that he never gets any reply. It is indeed a

we are to get it both ways. Let us adopt the English method altogether—it has proven best.

Let me add that the tax on seats in parlor cars and berths in sleeping cars, also on telegrams, is particularly hard on the West, where our long and expensive journeys can seldom be made without such relief, and who ever heard of a 15 cent telegram West of the Lakes! No, any tax on communications of any kind in a young and growing country stands condemned on the face of it; these things are our very life-blood. We need feeding up, not blood-letting. If the country needs more money in the treasury, reduce the tariff sufficiently and money will flow in. The higher the tariff, the less revenue from it; this is too obvious to need saying. Free Trade England derives an enormous revenue from her customs house.

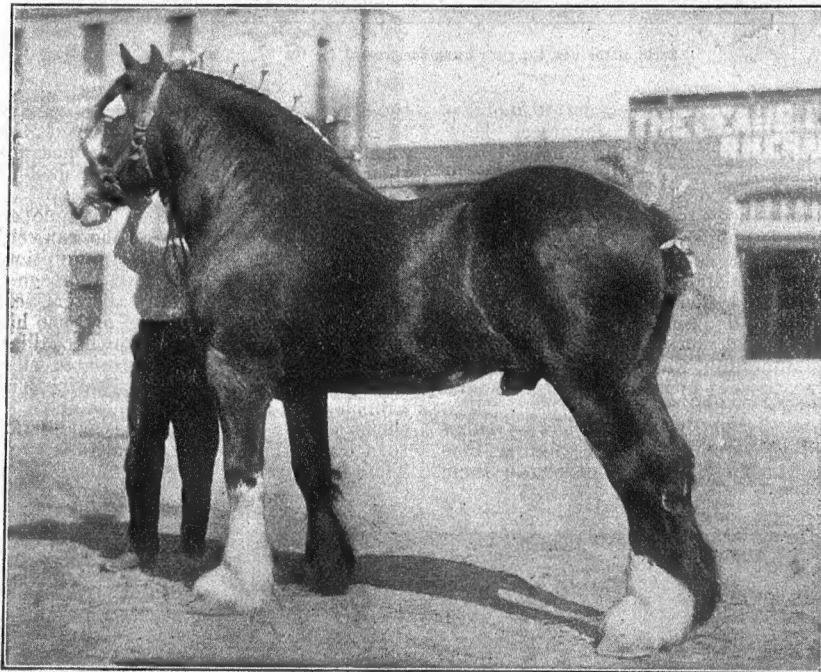
F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

Note.—Since Mr. Godsall wrote the post office department has announced that the war stamp tax may be paid with ordinary postage and has also decided—after vigorous protest—that letters will only be sent to the Dead Letter Office when there is no return address on the envelope.—Editor.

THE SURTAX CONDEMNED

Editor, Guide:—I am a subscriber to your paper, which you represent as



Imported Clydesdale stallion "Title Deeds," six years old and weighs 2,000 pounds. Owned by Alex. Galbraith, Brandon, Man.

monstrous piece of taxation. Then again, do we not advertise our country on our envelopes, the Post Office helping by advertising Dominion and city fairs on its stamp cancellations? And now we shall advertise all over the world, wherever our reduced Canadian letters go, that our country and its finances are in such a parlous condition that we are reduced to a tax on letters and cards. It will give the blackest eye Canada ever had. It will, however, do good by showing that 36 years of protection is a complete failure and that it has not accumulated stores of wealth to be drawn on in time of need, while on the other hand the wealth of Free Trade England is inexhaustible and she is able to carry not only herself, but Canada too, thru any struggle; and even as I write there are advertisements in English papers of a big loan Canada is trying to raise in England. We were content under Protection, with indirect taxes, i.e., taxes on everything we use without direct payment, but now in addition to these we are to pay direct taxes as in England;

being the "Only paper in Canada owned and published by organized farmers." I own land in Southern Alberta. I do not live on my Alberta land, nor do I cultivate it, nor lease it, so I suppose I am what you term a "Land Speculator." My character, as you put it, is such that you associate me (see carton G. G. G. Dec. 16) with booze dealers, stock gamblers, usurers, monopolists, grafters and every other class of questionable individuals which you may happen to call to mind.

I bought land on my first trip to Alberta seven years ago. The laws then seemed just and reasonable and the climate was healthy. The people whom I met were very enthusiastic in their efforts to induce me to buy land in Sunny Southern Alberta. The C.P.R., to help draw me into temptation, charged me only one cent per mile for car fare. I was told wonderful tales of wonderful crops. Since I acquired this land I have made several trips to it and have observed conditions closely. It is similar to early days in North Dakota.

The farmers of Alberta have had my sympathy, and they still have it. They are fighting battles in defense of their own welfare, with odds hard against them. It is the correct thing for them to do. It will be a fight of long duration. They must be just toward all to succeed. Are the organized farmers fair toward the non-resident vacant land owner? The Guide, which is the voice of the organized farmers, has used some very unkind, yes, even vicious expressions about the vacant land owners in nearly every recent issue of the paper, which fact has called forth this letter.

Some conditions in Western Canada have not proved to be ideal to the farmers of that region and while looking about for a cause of his troubles, someone seemingly whispered in his ear, "It is all due to the non-resident vacant land owner, otherwise known to you as the Land Speculator. He is making enormous profits and paying no taxes. He is the one great evil to your welfare and an all around bad man. He must be driven from among you before you can have good times in Canada. You are here and he is not. Your votes control the provincial government. Graft the vacant land owners' property. Pass a few laws so as to legalize the graft. It is easy money."

Only twelve years ago, what is now known as Western Canada, was a great stock country, if it was anything. It was crossed by the C.P.R., which was then the only railroad. There were just as many acres of land then as there are today and the soil just as fertile. The C.P.R. and the H.B. Co. owned many acres as grants from the government and the remaining acres of the vast fertile expanse of unoccupied land was open to homesteaders. The H.B. Co. had been out there for a hundred years. The C.P.R. for twenty years. It was known that the names, Alberta and Saskatchewan, appeared on the map, and that was about all we did know about these provinces of Canada. Why did not the farmers go in and occupy and cultivate the land? Land was then extremely low in price. There was no one doing any "boosting," the "Land Speculator" was not there.

I remember well when the first tract of land, 150,000 acres, was contracted for from the C.P.R., just north of Portal, by two American "Land Speculators" and advertised for settlement. It was bought up readily by men of small means for investment and settlement. Other speculators then appeared and the Canadian government and the C.P.R. were induced to help, and so was begun the greatest emigration movement ever known in the history of the North American continent, and it continued unabated for six years. That whole vast district lying between Edmonton and Prince Albert to the North, and to the U.S. border to the South, was in so short a time transformed into the great agricultural tract that it is today. The point I wish to make is this, namely, the "Speculator" is a very valuable factor in the opening of new lands for settlement. He may make large profits, but he is worth the price. He did more for the Western Provinces of Canada, for he bought the lands of the C.P.R. and H.B. Co. and so removed such lands from a position wherein they could not be taxed into a position wherein they could be taxed. Vacant land owners have since paid taxes in all provinces, equal to the same amount paid by resident farmers adjoining them. Such vacant lands have remained as free range, taxes paid by the owner, the grass absolutely free to the nearby farmer. A farmer cannot succeed by growing grain crops alone. He must diversify, and grow both grain and stock. This free grass range stands today as one of the best solutions to a farmer's thin pocket book in Western Canada.

For all the "Speculator" has done for the Dominion government to induce settlement, and for the provinces by bringing land into position to be taxed, and for the resident farmer by placing at his very door free pasturage, what return is he given for it all? We are told that we are a "curse" and a "parasite" and a "privileged" class. What

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Farm Experiences

CHEESE-MAKING ON THE FARM

To make cheese on the farm successfully requires a certain amount of practice and strict attention to detail. No extraordinary skill is necessary, but care must be taken to do the right thing at the right time. The writer of the following article has had twenty years' experience in cheese-making at home and hence she has a great many helpful points to offer on the subject.

First, I usually use two milkings, as we just keep from eight to ten cows. Take the night's milk, strain it into pails and stir it till it is cool. Then take the next morning's milk and cool it. Mix the morning and night milk together and heat to from 80 to 85 degrees F., using a dairy thermometer to obtain the temperature. Be sure and do not get it too warm or it will not make good cheese. I use two boilers to heat the milk in, as I have no vat. They are always handy because you can move them about on the stove. Be sure and cool your milk in fresh air by dipping it with a dipper and stirring it.

Coloring

Cheese always looks better and richer to have coloring in it. Take a good brand of cheese color, use a tablespoonful to each boilerful of milk. So as to mix the color well into the milk, take out a dipper of milk and add the color to this quantity. Stir well and add this equally to your boiler, being careful to stir the whole well. With practice you will be able to tell the right amount of coloring to use. With the coloring added the cheese is ready for rennet. I use the rennet extract, but some use the rennet tablets. I find the extract the most satisfactory and least trouble. Take a dipperful of water for each wash boiler of milk and add to it a tablespoonful of rennet extract, then stir well into the milk.

Temperature is Important

You cannot be too careful about the temperature of your milk. When the rennet is put in do not have the temperature below 85 degrees F. or above 90 degrees F. After the rennet is added stir slowly for about five minutes or until you think the rennet is well mixed. Then allow the mixture to stand in a warm place until it is curdled. It should stand from 12 to 15 minutes. To know when the curd is ready for cutting, put forefinger into the curd at an angle until the thumb touches the curd or milk. Make a slight cut in the curd with the thumb and raise the forefinger slowly. If the curd breaks clear without any sticking to the finger it is ready for cutting. With practice you will soon know when to cut.

For regular cutting there are cheese knives which are the best, but folks on the farm do not have all these things to work with. I use just a common toaster and it serves the purpose very well. First cut length-wise, then cross-wise, then at an angle to the boiler, then keep cutting until it is cut into very small pieces, being careful not to break the curd, but keep cutting all the time.

Cooking

After cutting let it stand for a few minutes, then draw it onto the stove and heat it up again until it is 90 or 95 degrees F. Keep stirring slowly and keep the curd about 90 degrees F. for half an hour. Take a handful out at that time and squeeze it. If it is firm it is ready to take off the stove and also to remove the whey. Take a large dipper and dip all the whey off. When you have removed all you can by dipping, turn the boiler up, putting the toaster under it and drain the remainder of the whey off by pressing with the hand. For moulding you will require to get a zinc mould made at the tinsmiths. A good sized one is about nine inches high and twenty-eight inches around. Have small holes made all around the mould so as to let the whey run out. If you have more milk than two boilers you need a larger mould. It is a good plan to have moulds of at least two different sizes so that you can make any size of a cheese you choose. Get a round board cut to fit the top of the mould about two inches thick. Then another about two feet long and one and one-

half feet wide for the bottom. Also put several holes in it. Now put your mould on the board and set board and mould on top of a large dish and put a yard of cheese cloth, which has been wet with cold water, into the mould as smooth as possible, and now your mould is prepared for the cheese.

Now go to work and cut the cheese up again as fine as possible, then sprinkle one small cup of salt to the curd from one boiler of milk. Keep cutting all the time, as this keeps the cream from coming out. This is important because my greatest trouble is to keep the cream all in the cheese. Instead of salting you may make a strong brine of salt and water and leave the cheese in the brine for three days, turning it upside down every twelve hours. If you are making many cheeses you can use the same brine for one week by adding more salt. Now take the curd and put it in the mould if you have put the salt in the curd, but if you use brine, put the curd in the mould before you put it in the brine and also press before putting it in the brine. Press the curd with the dipper when you put it in the mould until it is full.

butter on the hand. Rub every morning in this way for a week. After this, twice a week will do. Your cheese will ripen in two and a half or three months. If you want your cheese to ripen quicker, do not put in so much salt or do not cook it quite so long. If the weather is cold keep the cheese in a warmer place for curing, say from 55 to 65 degrees F. Of course, practice makes perfect. When you cut your cheese, put a piece of butter paper on the place and rub a hot iron over that and in this way it keeps it from moulding.

Man.

—H. J. C.

TWO VIEWPOINTS ON DRY-FARMING

The widely extended drought of 1914 will awaken new interest among really practical farmers everywhere in the West on the dry-farming question. Here at Nut Mountain, with a heavy, wet, bush soil, most of us had neglected the problem until last year's disaster brought us an awakening. We begin to feel that if this district can suffer from drought there is not a farmer in the West who can afford to neglect the question. Here are

except on summer-fallow, since I never before believed it necessary, but hereafter I see that the spring-sown land must be dealt with in the same way as summer-fallow only in a necessarily less degree, until the young growth is heavy enough to form its own screen. Careless harrowing of spring-sown land I find to be an expensive neglect.

The other matter on which I have formed a new opinion since the unforgettable summer of last year is that of breaking small pieces of land. I have hitherto believed that long, narrow strips were more economical than short, wide ones, since there was less time lost in turning corners. I am now convinced that short, wide pieces are the best for the following reasons: Owing to the causes already mentioned it can easily be imagined that moisture falling on virgin prairie will not only not descend very far, but it will also be quickly withdrawn, since nature has a wise way of withdrawing any advantages she may give that are not received with grateful attention. More than that, if a strip of carefully worked land adjoins the said prairie, the sun, after having withdrawn all the moisture from the sod, will proceed to withdraw that of the plowed land too, only by a circuitous route, that is to say, since dry farming methods will prevent it being drawn up vertically, the dry water-absorbing sod will draw the moisture along the sub-surface to the edge of the plowing and then on reaching the untilled land it will be drawn vertically from the land as before. Thus along the edge of a grain field adjoining prairie it will always be noticed that the crop is stunted and poor. Why? Apparently because the adjacent sod land has stolen its moisture supply and given it back to the atmosphere. Well, the obvious way to beat that is to have as little outside to my field as I can. Since circular pieces are impracticable I must break in square pieces or the nearest approach to that I find possible. But hereafter no more long strips! Another proof forthcoming in this matter is seen in a reversed form by observing the comparative rankness of a field of grain where it adjoins the edge of a carefully worked summer-fallow. Why again? Surely because in this case the storage of moisture in the summer-fallow is increased, while that of the crop land is decreased, as the season progresses. Hence the crop land is continually stealing moisture from the adjoining summer-fallow and giving it to the crop roots nearest at hand.

Ed. Note.—It is questionable whether the loss of moisture from the edge of well tilled land surrounded by sod or other crops will be of sufficient value to warrant the added expenditure of time in cultivation which a square field necessitates. Long stretches are time savers, and in the West, where seasons are so short, lost time would probably be an even more expensive item than lost moisture from a small extra strip of ground. Besides, if the land is all properly cultivated as suggested under the first heading of this experience, moisture losses will be very nearly reduced to a minimum.

STRAWBERRY GROWING

It may interest some of your readers to know that strawberries can be grown quite successfully in Saskatchewan. The writer has been growing them with varying success for the last seven years. We had fine ripe fruit on the table three times a day for over one month, and all the fruit we wanted to preserve, besides having bushels of fruit to sell. One great help to the growing of strawberries in Saskatchewan is to have a shelter belt of trees. Yet in the absence of trees no one need be without strawberries if they will take fresh stable manure, build a wall of it two and a half or three feet high, and plant the runners to the south side of this wall of manure. Be sure to leave this wall of manure standing in the winter to catch snow. Cover the plants with straw about November. If possible, buy plants that have been acclimatized to the country, and keep stock from running over them, even in winter. Packing the snow above them will smother the plants.

GRAIN GROWER.



Gentleness is a very desirable characteristic in the brood sow

Now fold the cheese cloth over and put the round board on.

Pressing

Now your cheese is ready for the pressing. There are regular cheese presses made for farm use, but the one I use is very handy and is home-made. I use an old wagon tongue, which is about ten feet long. I put one end of the tongue under the top step at the north door, so as to be in the shade, and put my cheese on the next step, then I put one two-inch block of wood on top of the round board in the mould and let the weight of the tongue fall on it. I put a pail of stones on the other end of the tongue when I start the press and keep adding a pail every two hours. Put the first pail about the middle and keep moving it back. If no steps are handy you can use a tree or fence post by nailing a piece of scantling to it to put the end of the tongue under. In two hours or so you may take the cheese out and dress it. To dress off the cheese, take a piece of cheese cloth and measure around the cheese. Sew the proper length of piece up, leaving three inches at each end to pull over the cheese and draw it in nearly together at each end with a coarse thread. Now rinse the cloth you used in the mould and wrap it around the cheese again. Then put the cheese and coverings back into the mould upside down and put on three pails of stone and leave in the press for twenty-four hours or more. When this time has elapsed the time for the curing process has come. To do this you may take the cheese out and put it in any cool room. The cellar is a good place if you have a hanging shelf. Every morning turn it and rub it with a little

two viewpoints I have crystallized for my own guidance. They may help a few others.

When the descending moisture reaches a hard, nature-packed soil or subsoil, which happens whenever it has passed thru the worked up layer of earth, one of two things may happen. Either it may drain away over the under-surface thru which it cannot readily penetrate, or else it will be drawn out of the ground again by the sun acting as a great water-siphon, thru the worked-up soil and atmosphere. It seems to me, therefore, that I must hereafter attend to two distinct things. First, I must provide a larger reservoir to retain the moisture as a sponge would do from draining away. Second, I must employ some means of preventing the attractive heat of the sun from drawing out of the earth the supply of crop-moisture that I have thus carefully stored up. To fulfil the first condition I have decided that I must plow deeply. To fulfil the second condition I see quite plainly that the cheapest and indeed the only practical method is to place a screen of nearly impenetrable dry soil between the moisture-attracting sun and my storage supply. I expect to be able to do this by working the top surface of my deeply plowed field in such a way as to get the top layer completely dried out as speedily as possible, for I have noticed that it takes much longer for water to pass thru a dry flannel than thru a wet one. I shall thus have, say, the top fourth of my plowed depth dried out completely and stretched as if it were a dry flannel over the other moist three-fourths, thus protecting it from the seductive rays of the sun. This seems quite obvious to me now, tho I have never practiced it thoroughly before

Dairy Utensils

An article dealing with the Equipment with which every up-to-date home dairy should be furnished

By Prof. J. W. MITCHELL

Manitoba Agricultural College

Our first purpose in this article is the consideration of dairy utensils from the home dairy standpoint, altho several of those mentioned are equally serviceable and essential, whether we are making butter at home or sending our cream to the creamery.

The following are some of the points that should be kept in mind in purchasing dairy utensils: (1) All utensils should be sanitary, that is, they should be so constructed and of such material as to enable us to keep them clean and in good condition. (2) They should be durable. Too low a first cost does not always, or even generally, mean economy in buying. Good buying consists in getting good value for our money. (3) They should be labor saving in as large a measure as possible, that is, they should enable us to do the best work with a minimum expenditure of labor. (4) They should enable us to avoid losses in our work. (5) They should aid us to do our work better or more efficiently. While we do not look for every utensil purchased to possess all of the characteristics mentioned, yet each should possess one or more of them, and taken together they should enable us to reduce the labor expended on our work and to make more and better butter.

Tinware

All pails, cans, dippers and other tinware used should be made of a good quality of tin and should be so constructed that they will be easy to clean. All seams and corners should be well flushed with solder and the soldering should be smooth.

Figure 1 shows a desirable and an undesirable type of pail and a seam that is faulty—a place for the accumulation of dirt on account of not being properly flushed with solder.

A plain shot-gun can with the rim of the lid going over, as indicated in Fig. 7, instead of inside the can, makes a very desirable cream can. For cooling the cream, or for raising its temperature for ripening purposes, such a can will prove much more satisfactory than a cream crock. A galvanized iron can, about a foot in diameter, for holding warm water for setting the cream can into, when you wish to warm the cream to ripen it, will prove a convenience. There should be in every dairy a suitable cream stirrer, like the one shown in the can in the same cut. All dippers used in the dairy should be sanitary in construction. If the ordinary handle be used, instead of a solid handle, it should be well soldered to prevent milk or cream from working its way into it.

Cream Separator

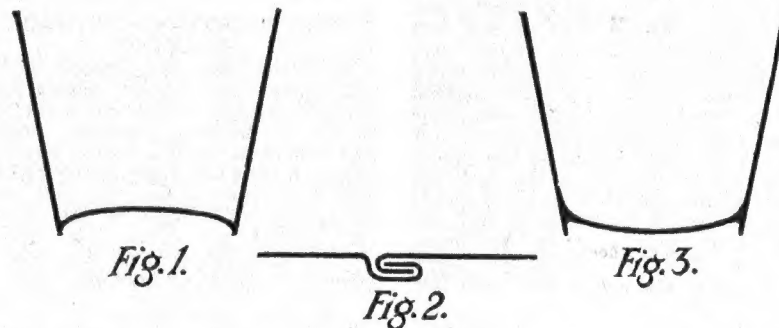
Where milk is set in either deep cans or shallow pans there is a loss of about a twelfth of the butter-fat in the skim milk, even under the most favorable conditions for setting it, while the loss is much greater if the conditions be faulty. This means, at best, the loss of the product of one cow in a herd of twelve cows. Furthermore, our control of the richness is quite limited, and to a considerable extent is this true of the flavor, while with a good cream separator the loss of fat is very small and we are enabled to take a cream of any richness we desire. Hence a good cream separator is an essential part of the equipment of a dairy. In buying a cream separator satisfy yourself that it will skim closely when taking a reasonably rich cream, that it is simple and durable, that it runs smoothly and turns easily, that the bowl and its parts are easy to clean and that repairs are readily obtainable.

Cooling Tank

Facilities for readily cooling the cream and holding it at a low temperature are an essential part of a dairy. There is, for this purpose, nothing better than a well insulated cooling tank, into which to set the cream can. The cooling may be done by pumping cold well-water thru the tank, or better still, by means of water and ice. The accompanying cut Fig. 9 shows a tank set between the well

and the watering trough, in which case it should be housed over. But if water and ice be used the tank can be set in the dairy. The sides and bottom of the tank Fig. 9 are made by using 2 by 4 inch studding, putting paper and one ply of matched lumber on both the inside and the outside, and filling the four inch space

dash churn and the tray and ladle for working the butter. They do better work and save a great deal of labor. The churn should be well made of a good quality wood, such as oak, and we prefer the churn with the kind of handle indicated in cut Fig. 4, that is, one that passes over and is attached to cranks



Undesirable and desirable types of pails. Figs. 1 and 2 show crevices for the harboring of milk and dirt. Fig. 3 shows a properly constructed pail, with all crevices flushed with solder. Note the difference between the shapes of the bottoms of the two pails.

with dry mill shavings or sawdust. The tank is then lined with galvanized iron. There should be a three-quarter inch pipe in the bottom of the tank, with a valve on it, to empty the tank when necessary. The depth of the tank and the height of the over-flow should be suited to the height of the cans. The cover of the

on both sides of the churn. As to the worker (Fig. 5), the narrower the boards in it the better.

Miscellaneous

The cream should be strained into the churn. For this purpose we use a large dipper with a coarse perforated tin or

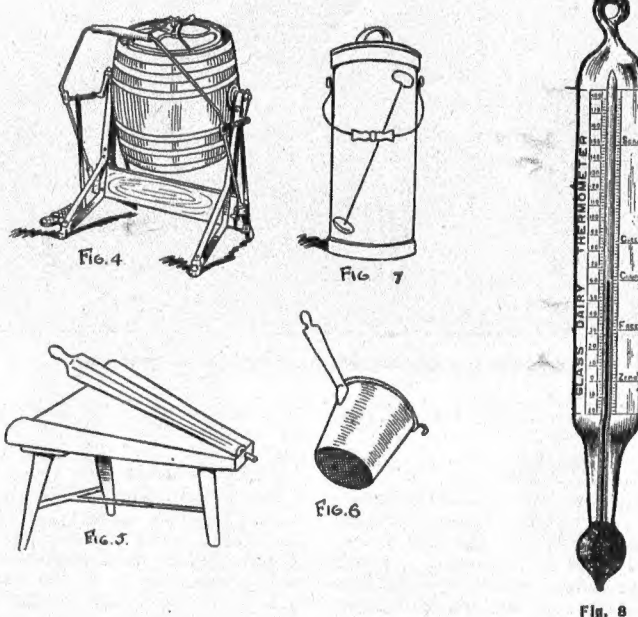


Fig. 8

portant part of the equipment of a dairy than a good dairy thermometer (Fig. 8). Make sure that it is correct.

A good fibre brush for use in washing dairy utensils is one of the indispensables of a dairy. A wash cloth is neither convenient nor sanitary. Everything considered, a fine brass wire gauze strainer constitutes the best means of straining milk. Cheese cloth is all right if thoroughly cleansed every time it is used and if fairly frequently renewed.

Use good butter spades, spades that are plain, substantial and made of a good quality of maple. Don't use a poor butter printer. We use a fairly heavy printer which is made of a good quality of maple, is put together with brass screws, has all the metal portion well nicked, can be readily adjusted to regulate the weight of the print and can be taken apart readily for cleaning.

Every dairy farmer should either own or have access to a Babcock tester for testing his skim milk and buttermilk and for doing cow-testing work.

The storing of ice and the use of a good refrigerator for the storing of butter and other perishable products is a great convenience, amounting, shall we say, with most farmers to a necessity. Many farmers require ice for the cooling of the cream as well as for refrigerator purposes. Farmers desiring more information on this point are invited to write to the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, for Bulletin No. 14 on "The Care of Cream and the Storing of Ice."

WHAT DO YOUR COWS TEST?

Supposing you know one of your cows has a test of 3.4 per cent. of fat for the first month she is milking, have you any certainty of what she will test the next two months or the last two? One cow in the herd may keep at that first test for three or four months running, another may give far richer milk the third month and the test may increase steadily; or again, with two cows both increasing in the test during lactation, one may increase far more rapidly than the other. Hence, at the end of the season one cow may have given considerably more fat than another which gave about the same weight of milk.

It will thus be seen that the question of sampling as well as weighing a cow's milk is of great importance. Neither is it sufficient to sample and test the mixed milk of the herd; individual quality is worth study. It should be plainly stated in addition, that the times demand more attention being paid to testing, for the simple reason that the general average test seems to be steadily decreasing. As milk is valuable in proportion to its cream, or to its test of fat, it is important for the dairyman to know which are his high-testing cows. He may want a specially rich milk for his own table use; he may want an extra good price when selling a high-testing cow; he may want to raise heifers likely to test at least as high, if not higher, than their dams; so evidently it will pay him to know the test of each cow he owns. It is a simple matter to take samples on three days per month, and get a composite sample tested once a month. Ask the factory in your section to do the testing, speak to the dairy recorder about it, or write to the dairy division, Ottawa, for full information about getting your samples tested free.

—C.F.W.

It is not too early to figure on sowing some turnips or mangels for the cows next winter. Sown in rows wide enough apart for the cultivator to work, there is not as much hand hoeing to do as most people imagine. The roots can be saved quite readily during the winter time and the increased milk flow will more than repay any extra work the roots may demand.

tank is made of two plies of lumber, with damp-proof paper between, and is coated on the underside with shellac. Let the top ply of boards in the cover run lengthwise and the under ply crosswise of the tank. The inflow pipe should enter the

brass wire gauze bottom and with a lip on the side opposite the handle so that the dipper can be set across the mouth of the churn. This dipper is also very convenient for setting across a pail when drawing off the buttermilk and wash

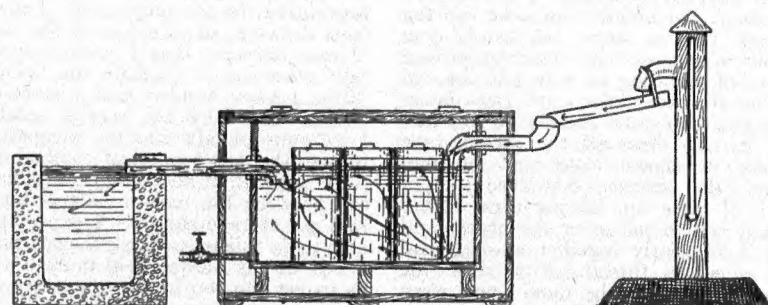


Fig. 9. Insulated cooling tank, between well and watering trough. The tank should be housed over.

top of the tank and go nearly to the bottom.

Churn and Worker

In the home dairy at the Manitoba Agricultural College we use the barrel churn and the V-shaped butter-worker, and find them altogether superior to the

water. It is advisable to use a sieve for sifting the salt on to the butter.

The proper regulation of temperature is one of the big factors in connection with the care, ripening and churning of cream, and the washing and working of butter. Hence, if used to the extent that it should be used, there is no more im-

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CONSIDER THE PREACHER

Speaking of preachers, who are probably more often spoken of en masse than any other class of people, I have been moved to ask for suggestions from our readers as to how these servants of the Lord and renials of the congregation shall dispose of the last ten or fifteen years of their lives after they have been discarded by the church so as to bring in enough money to keep the pot boiling.

The first and obvious recommendation is that the preacher should put away a little as he goes along, as other folk do. Suppose he does get rather a miniature salary compared with the average business man of equal education and ability, think of all the bushels of potatoes and quarters of beef he gets presented to him by members of his congregation. Yes, and think also of the number of people in his congregation who drop into the preacher's for a meal every time they go to town on business.

But the fact that he has to keep an open stopping house on a small salary is not the only thing that stands between the average minister and a prosperous or even a comfortable old age. His congregation with all the moral force of public opinion demand that he be an open handed giver to all good works, an inconvenience that the preacher shares with the politician and which makes a very effective sinking fund for all spare cash.

Lastly, the average congregation can't abide a saving preacher, nor is a thrifty man who makes money on the side to be tolerated. Not for a moment. It does not seem in keeping for a follower of Christ to be too careful about money matters.

This being the case, one would expect, when the preacher has outlived his usefulness to the church and the people, that those who have so sternly frowned upon any symptom of providence on his part would be quick to smooth the path before his aging feet and to do honor to one who has served long and faithfully. On the contrary, the church gives him the munificent superannuation allowance of four hundred and fifty dollars a year or thereabouts, and the people who have looked coldly upon his pitiable little efforts to save suddenly begin to wonder why he didn't put by a little in his youth.

Now if the saving of dollars is incompatible with the saving of souls, we at least have Biblical authority for the statement that the workman is worthy of his hire and it seems only fair to suppose that it applies to the workers in the Lord's vineyard as elsewhere. True they probably reap their reward in the finer things, but in the meantime we live in a country which will not permit us to forget such material things of life as bread and coal.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A NARROW ESCAPE

To illustrate how careful one should be with matches, I am going to relate a little incident which happened in our home the other afternoon. I daresay many fires have originated in just such simple ways and much property and many valuable lives have been lost, and maybe the crime in many cases has been laid at the door of some person entirely innocent of it.

My husband and I were sitting in our kitchen chatting while I polished the lamp chimney. Our eleven months old baby girl was playing on the floor. Our little two year old boy was asleep in his cot upstairs. Suddenly we heard a bang on the upstairs floor. I surmised that some of the knick-knacks on the table in front of our spare room window had blown off onto the floor and was quite easy about it, but my husband, who is of an enquiring mind, ran upstairs. He was none too soon. He called, "Come and see what has burned." I ran up. He was holding my embroidered table cover in his hand, in which were burned several large holes. Under the circumstances I thought nothing of the cover, only of what might have been had my husband not been at home.

A little dish which I kept on the table filled with matches had blown off with

the other things and in falling must have struck some of the matches, igniting them. In a very few minutes everything would have been in flames and access to the room in which our little boy slept would have been entirely cut off, for the doors of the two rooms form an angle of about 45 degrees.

Wee George sat up rubbing his eyes and wondering what all the excitement was about. He was too young to realize what in a very short time might have been his sad fate.

H. E.

IN PRAISE OF FARM LIFE

As summer is again tip-toeing back to earth, I often wonder how many girls who live upon the farm really enjoy it as they should. It is the time of year when everyone ought to be their happiest, but sad to say there are some who cannot say this. In many cases it is their own fault.

It is a sad mistake that girls are influenced to leave their country life for one in the city of less importance. Mothers of some kinds take their daughters to town because they think it is too lonesome for them. If it is, it is because they do not occupy their girls' minds with



A table and chair comfortably situated between a window and a fireplace are very suggestive of a real home

the pure life of the country. Other dear mothers show their daughters the right way in which they should look upon life and the goodness of farm life, and thanks to mine who has led me in the path of the latter.

For sixteen years my home has been on a farm in Alberta, but during this time for a few years I was somewhat discontented, wishing for impossible things, longing for society, etc. But my patient parents brought me back to a firm standing place (the farm), and as long as the sun shines I shall never leave it.

Girls, when you feel discontented or downhearted, just drop the work you are doing, pick up a hoe and go to the garden and work for several minutes, fight your battle out there and I think it will give your soul relief. Always try to be patient, kind and good. Help your parents when ever you can. Cheer the low spirited and you will find when your day is finished that it has not been in vain and also that you are happy as a lark down deep in your heart. If you have few girl friends near you of your own age, when some time you feel slightly lonesome, slip off and visit a neighbor woman and if you can help her in any way do so, it will give you pleasure and her also; try this as frequently as possible.

Dear girl readers, "Stay on the farm and you will be glad." What would one ask better than to see a good, pure-minded country girl, full of the love and beauty of nature and enjoying the life God gave to her? Try to fill other hearts with the joy we can give and if we look for good it will in turn seek and find us. But remember success is not wrought in

a single act, but in constant labor and faith in our Lord.

LILY OF THE PRAIRIE.

RAINY DAY PLAY

Very few mothers realize what a problem it is to amuse children until the rainy day actually comes. Sometimes it is the Auntie who is puzzled when, having several lively nieces aged from two to twelve on a week end visit, the weather takes a sudden turn for the worse making out-door play or exercise out of the question. She is at a loss to know what to do to keep tempers even and the blues away.

After dominoes and checkers have lost their fascination, I think the best thing is dressing up in the grown-ups' clothes and visiting with their babies, said babies being constructed hastily of sofa cushions and pillows tied around one corner with a string making a head and wrapped in a colored table cover or towels for a shawl. The ones being visited would serve tea and cake or sandwich from tiny plates and cups, on a table made of a packing box covered with a paper or cloth and seats of smaller boxes. There could be

enticed to contribute to the entertainment and make a dull day bright.
PEGGY CAIRNS.

FOOD FOR THE ADOLESCENT BOY

By F. J. Barber, M.D., in the Mothers' Magazine

If there is one period in your boy's life when his food demands especially careful consideration, it is between his twelfth and fifteenth birthdays. I do not mean to imply that heretofore his diet has not received your supervision; I will even grant that your regime of feeding has stimulated his growth, nourished him and kept him free from the ills of childhood. It is due as much to the food you have given him as to anything else, that you have brought him safely to the threshold of his thirteenth year. But the plan of feeding that you have been following must now be changed. He is entering the adolescent period when food does more than contribute toward his physical well-being. What he eats during the next three years will prove an important factor in the development of both his mental and moral equipment.

The normal boy at the age of twelve begins to exhibit a decided fondness for unusual flavorings in food. This tendency is always more or less noticeable in younger children, but during the adolescent period, the subtle influence of sex-development sharpens the appetite for the unusual and different. If this tendency is allowed to grow unrestrained the boy will develop a permanent taste and craving for the food that stimulates but does not nourish.

You will find this craving chiefly manifest in a preference for dishes containing a large proportion of sugar. Now sugar is a very necessary food for the adolescent youth, but the danger of over-indulgence in it is also very great. It is better to appease the lad's appetite with numerous slightly sweetened dishes than to have one sweet at dinner and exclude all else that has the slightest trace of sugar. If this is done he may nibble at the unsweetened dishes and gorge himself with dessert. Of course you are saying that you wouldn't permit your boy to "make a meal of dessert."

Up to the age of twelve or thirteen years, his life has been the care-free existence of a healthy little animal. The next few years will be years of study and schoolroom restraint, and you would be a very unnatural type of parent if you didn't yearn to compensate for this change by indulging his whims of appetite. The slightest laxity on your part at this crucial, habit-forming period may intensify the craving for sweets to the point where he will satisfy his sweet tooth surreptitiously. Boys will be boys!

While you are exercising care in this direction you must avoid the other extreme of giving him too much meat. Meat produces strength when eaten in moderate quantity, but an overindulgence in it will impair the digestion. For the boy between twelve and fifteen a fairly generous portion of meat once a day gives more nutritive value than when it is eaten three times a day. It should be simply cooked—not swamped in a highly seasoned sauce. Fish is a very nutritious food and should be substituted occasionally for meat.

All cereals are producers of energy, and for that reason should occupy an important place in your son's menu. Rice, which is very rich in carbon and therefore contributes to warmth and energy, should be selected as a staple article of his diet. Foods of this sort lend themselves to a wide variety of ways of preparation and need not become monotonous to the boy's palate.

Altho eggs are bone-builders and blood-makers, they, like many articles of diet that are good for youths, do not possess a sufficiently characteristic or pungent flavor to attract the taste. However, as is the case with cereals, eggs may be served in a variety of ways. Do not have them boiled for breakfast every day. Serve them to the boy at luncheon or dinner in puddings, breadstuffs and in combination with vegetables.

Live in the present that you may be ready for the future—Charles Kingsley.

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ABOUT OFFICIAL CIRCULARS

The number of letters reaching this office in reference to Circular No. 6 is very marked and in many ways most gratifying. Obviously, while we have not heard a great deal in the past from our unions as to what they think of our official circulars, there are some quarters at least where they are appreciated. Whatever else our reference to the circular may or may not have done, it has at least had in many cases the effect of causing discussion and thereby bringing more prominently to the front the fact that we are in the habit of issuing official circulars to our unions. One of our secretaries writes that if it was not for the official circular being sent to the local, at least three-quarters of their members would never see or hear of them. Others have written in asking for further information to enable them to give the matter proper discussion at the next meeting of the union.

It might be of interest to our readers to know that the postage on our circulars alone for the last two years has averaged nearly \$200 per year. At a conservative estimate it may be said that the paper, involving printing, etc., of the circular, costs another \$400, or that it costs each local of our Association approximately \$1.00 per annum for the service that they get. I believe that if these things were figured out by the local unions from the point of view of cost, they would often receive more attention than they do.

Another secretary raises a very good point when he says, that if the secretary of the local union does not voluntarily read the official circular at the general meetings of the union, the president or members of the union should take the matter up and see that it is asked for.

A GOOD REPORT

I am quoting herewith in full what may be considered as a model report from the Alix Union, No. 569:

"You don't hear from us very often, but we are still very much alive. I enclose \$31.50 for 61 members, and I might say that most of these have been secured thru co-operative trading. We have shipped in three cars of flour and feed since Christmas. We have also \$1,000 collateral deposited in the Union Bank by notes of members, and the secretary is bonded in \$1,000. We meet the second Saturday of every month and are at present taking up the 'Course of Study,' which we find very profitable. At our last meeting, held on April 10, satisfaction was expressed at the establishment of a legal information bureau.

Regarding the reduction of the number of circulars sent out, and making more use of the Alberta section of The Guide, we agreed to leave it to the discretion of the directors.

The resolution from Gleichen Union regarding the U. F. A. nominating a parliamentary candidate for each rural constituency was unanimously endorsed. Regarding the resolution on war relief, we have a very live Women's Auxiliary here and they are endeavoring to do all they can towards that object and we are supporting them all we can, so we agreed to take up the Patriotic Acre scheme. Quite a number of our members gave in their names as willing to give an acre of grain. The question of shipping hogs was discussed and it was unanimously agreed to buy and ship our own hogs. The secretary was appointed hog buyer and an office has been rented in town for his use. We are also taking up the question of fruit and binder twine. I also enclose \$5.70 for supplies as per order form. The name of our president is J. E. Merrifield, P. O., Alix. We will keep you posted as to our doings more regularly thruout the year."

I publish the above report in full because it is brief, concise and clearly to the point. Without using many words it covers a good deal of ground. It tells something of the history of the union and at the same time deals with practically every paragraph of the last official circular, showing that same has received consideration. I must say that the improvement in the reports from our

secretaries all round has been very marked in the last six months or so. I do not think we have ever before received anything like so many quarterly reports as we have during this month, all of which were very much appreciated. The printing of this report in full does not mean that we have not had some excellent reports from other secretaries, but we are simply laying this one before you as a suitable model to help you in drafting your own reports in the future.

MAKING THINGS HUM

La Coates Union, No. 589, in reporting for the first quarter, has sent in a number of membership dues for both old and new members. The secretary states that there are nineteen members in arrears at the present time, due to the hard times in that district. Most of these are expecting to pay up, however, in the near future. The union has purchased a consignment of axle grease from Calgary and at the time of writing were engaged in unloading a car of cordwood which had been secured, laid down at point of destination at \$3.75 per cord, as against a price of \$7.50 per cord which had prevailed before the union got busy. In concluding a very optimistic report, the secretary remarks "We will certainly make things hum soon."

DUNMORE BRANCH

The farmers of Feldman Lake, Woolchester and Longfellow districts met in the Alexander schoolhouse on April 7 and organized a branch of the U. F. A., the meeting having been called for that purpose. Some twenty farmers were in attendance. Walter Gingell occupied the chair and J. Sallows acted as temporary secretary. At the call of the president a number of farmers expressed their views as being in favor of organizing. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the organization should have taken place several years previously. The motion to organize having carried, a number of nominations for president were made and eventually J. A. Armstrong was declared elected. Lloyd Woolley was elected Vice-President and Messrs. Earl, Ballew, Sallows, Smith, Middleton and Johnston were elected directors. The branch is to be known as the Dunmore branch and meetings will be held at that place. H. T. Wilson was appointed secretary-treasurer for the year 1915. The next meeting will take place at Longfellow schoolhouse on Saturday, May 1, at 2 p.m.

A VISITOR

Glenellen Union reports that arrangements had been made in March for the holding of a debate, "Rural Municipalities vs. L. I. D.," but owing to adverse weather conditions the debate had to be postponed. The union are indebted to Mr. Powell, secretary-treasurer of Edwell Union, for a friendly visit, when he gave a very instructive and interesting paper on "Co-operation." During the summer meetings of the union will be held once a month only.

ROLL OF HONOR

I am giving this week a list of the unions with the largest number of paid up members, based on membership dues received between January 1 and March 31. It may be that these figures do not show the actual paid up membership on the books of any of these local unions, and it may be that there are some other unions whose actual paid up membership is as large, or larger, than any of these, on account of the fact that there are many of our unions carrying their members from one year to the next and who would, therefore, not be required to renew membership in the first quarter of the year. The figures merely show the amount received from these unions during the time specified. In the case of the Veteran Union, their remittance came to hand just after the books were closed for the quarter and stand to their credit under date April 1, but should really have been credited to the month of March. We have, therefore, included

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin Ranfurly
 Edmonton—George Long Namsa
 Strathcona—H. G. Vickery Strome
 Macleod—G. W. Buchanan Cowley
 Calgary—J. A. Bishop Beddington
 Red Deer—D. Buckingham Stettler
 Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks Jenner

this union in the list below. It will be noted that both of the leading unions for this quarter, namely, those at Nanton and Cayley, are unions who have not hitherto found their way onto a list of this kind. In passing it might be mentioned that these unions are still going ahead. Some of the unions that we have been in the habit of seeing at the head of the list do not appear here at all, but we quite anticipate that with the publishing of this list some of our friends will be making a special effort to see that the order in which these names appear on the roll of honor is considerably altered before the half-yearly report becomes due:

| Union | No. | Members |
|------------------------|-----|---------|
| Sunprairie | 367 | 100 |
| Cayley | 259 | 94 |
| Veteran | 363 | 92 |
| Travers | 188 | 89 |
| McCafferty | 415 | 67 |
| Highland | 557 | 60 |
| Queenstown | 160 | 57 |
| Pandora | 472 | 56 |
| Empress | 673 | 56 |
| Stony Plain | 593 | 56 |
| Craigmyle | 242 | 54 |
| Pickardville | 685 | 51 |

CASTOR GOING STRONG

A donation of \$10 to our Organization Fund has just been received from Castor Union, No. 229, together with a report from the secretary, I. Pickles, in which he states that the union is going strong this season, having nearly sixty members paid up so far, and a considerable number of old members who have not yet paid in their dues but will undoubtedly do so in the near future. The annual spring horse show was held in the town of Castor on April 6, and at the suggestion of their president, A. H. Dean, the union invited Mr. Speakman to come and address a farmers' meeting. The day was fine and the meeting was very successful. Mr. Speakman gave a splendid address, in which he spoke on co-operation as well as on the pork packing question, and the frequent applause which punctuated his remarks gave abundant evidence of the interest of his hearers. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Hon. W. Gariepy and M. F. Whiteside also spoke, and their addresses were very much appreciated.

The union has just formed a district association, which it is hoped will prove a great benefit to the surrounding unions, especially in regard to co-operative purchasing.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

W. H. Anderson, secretary of Dewberry Union, No. 98, has just forwarded dues for twenty-three male adult members, two women and two juniors. This union appears to be making good progress, and it is hoped that more members will join before the year is out.

OPTIMISTIC

The secretary of Colholme Union, No. 508, reports that altho the union has been growing slowly in numbers they have gained a great deal of strength during the past six months. Owing to the hard times prevailing in the district it was impossible for them to do a great deal of co-operative buying, but they are looking forward to a good crop this year, having more moisture in the ground this spring than they have ever had before, and as soon as the new crop comes in the members hope to go ahead and make their union a good live one. This union, with eight others tributary to the town of Chinook, has recently organized a district association at that point. All the unions have taken a live interest in the organization, and it is hoped that it will prove a great advantage to every farmer in the district.

TO HELP THE COMMUNITY

Pleasant View Local, No. 541, has held some very interesting meetings during the past three months, discussing many of the important questions

of the times and the various ways in which they, as a body, can help the community at large as well as themselves individually. The union has now forty members, and the attendance at the meetings is good. The directors meet a week previous to each meeting to draw up resolutions, etc., to be voted on at same.

COWLEY DOINGS

Cowley Union has just sent in one of the largest remittances ever received at one time, consisting of a donation of \$170 for the U.F.A. Patriotic Fund and \$30 membership dues. From the bulletin issued by this union we gather that they enjoyed a splendid address from Mr. Fairfield, of Lethbridge Experimental Farm, on March 13, when he addressed the members on "Forage Crops and How They Grow." The union has also arranged for registering the brands of the various farmers and ranchers in the vicinity of Cowley and district for their own convenience, and the idea seems to be meeting with general approval. The union is busier than ever purchasing goods in carload quantities. We gather from the same bulletin that the union has cheese, flour, cereals, chop, bran, shorts, salt, formaldehyde, seed grain and gopher poison, timothy, rye grass, alfalfa and feed oats stored in their warehouse for distribution to such members as may require same. The date of the semi-annual horse and cattle sale, which is a regular affair with the Cowley Union, has been set for Saturday, May 15.

ENGLISH SPEAKING SETTLEMENT

We wish to make the following correction: In a recent issue reporting the organization of Yeoford Union, No. 693, the statement was made that the majority of the settlement being Scandinavian, Mr. Edblad, who had come over from Westeros for the purpose of organizing, was able to address them in their own language. The circumstances were exactly to the contrary. The meeting was composed almost entirely of English, Scotch and Canadians, and as Mr. Edblad could speak very little English he was not able to do more than answer two or three questions which were asked him. We regret that in our previous report the facts of the case had got somewhat twisted round.

CASH AND CROPS

Killarney Union, No. 449, has sent in \$25 to the Relief Fund, and has in addition over ten acres of crop promised for this fall. It is expected that this amount will be further increased in the near future.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

| | |
|---|------------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$2,318.90 |
| Mrs. N. N. Hayes, Gleichen | 46.50 |
| Killarney Union, No. 449 | 25.00 |
| Dalroy Union, No. 149 | 15.00 |
| Partridge Hill Union, No. 583 | 3.50 |
| Alex. Moore, Bottrel Union, No. 286 | 4.25 |
| George Watt, Bottrel Union, No. 286 | 4.25 |
| Total | \$2,417.40 |

U.F.A. PATRIOTIC FUND

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$339.95 |
| Beddington Union, No. 551 | 80.00 |
| Riddellvale Union, No. 617 | 23.00 |
| Cowley Union, No. 106 | 170.00 |
| Warriekville Union, No. 614 | 6.00 |
| Total | \$618.95 |

RED CROSS FUND

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$317.05 |
| Wilkinson Union, No. 636 | 8.00 |
| Total | \$325.05 |

PATRIOTIC FUND

| | |
|---|----------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$143.45 |
| Partridge Hill Union, No. 583 | 6.50 |
| Total | \$149.95 |

EXECUTIVE:

Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins . . . Moose Jaw
 Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning . . . Regina
 President—J. A. Maharg . . . Moose Jaw
 Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes . . . Percival
 Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Musselman . . . Moose Jaw
 Fred W. Green . . . Moose Jaw
 Thos. Sales . . . Langham
 J. F. Reid . . . Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

Fred W. Green . . . Moose Jaw
 George Langley . . . Maymont
 C. E. Platt . . . Tantalton
 W. J. Thompson . . . Warman
 J. B. Musselman . . . Moose Jaw

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

TWINE ON CREDIT

A number of letters have come to the head office suggesting that arrangements should be made by the central to supply twine to locals on credit, and as many of our members will fail this year to secure the full benefit of the low prices which the association has secured on twine because they have not the cash with which to purchase this commodity, the question becomes one of the first importance.

The association exists to serve its members—all its members—as far as possible, and thru them society as a whole. It has no other cause for existence. In the development of your co-operative trading department, however, certain well defined principles have had to be laid down for the guidance of your management. Without adherence to these principles the movement must surely fail.

Members must bear in mind that the business of the central is the business of the association, and not that of a separate concern seeking to make gain for shareholders out of its dealings with the members of the association.

Borrow from Money Lenders

The businesses of selling goods and of lending credit are properly two distinct businesses. Goods are purchased from dealers or manufacturers, borrowing should be done from a money lending institution. The moment one begins to finance on the capital of those engaged in the business of distribution one borrows money without any control of the price at which the loan is secured. A farmer may borrow money from a bank for eight or nine per cent. per year, but no one engaged in trading can loan him money or give him credit at anything near this price. When a farmer uses the merchant's credit he has to pay many charges besides service and interest. The merchant's earning power is curtailed because of the locking up of his capital or his credit. For this he must remunerate himself in the price at which he sells his goods. To this he adds sufficient margin to cover safely all possible losses on credit accounts, the cost of bookkeeping, collections, etc. These items alone may amount to fifteen per cent., which, based on an average credit of three months, would be equivalent to sixty per cent. per annum. Back of this again the merchant has to pay an enhanced cost price for his goods.

The Wholesale Slice

The retail merchants of Saskatchewan owe the wholesalers many millions of dollars. This means that the majority of country storekeepers are controlled by various wholesale houses to whom they are heavily indebted, and therefore they cannot buy in the cheapest market. They must buy from the house that is financing them or the thumb screws are applied. This means an extra cost to the dealer of from ten to twenty-five per cent. on his goods. To this extra cost the dealer adds his regular margin of profit, so that the cost to the consumer is again greatly enhanced. If this extra charge for credit to the merchant is placed at only twelve and a half per cent., and is based on a three months' average credit, it adds another fifty per cent. per annum to the cost to the consumer of borrowing money from the merchant instead of from those whose business it is to lend money.

Credit at One Hundred Per Cent.

The money used to accommodate the farmer with a store account costs him an enormous rate of interest averaging fully one hundred per cent. per annum.

To borrow money may be good business. To borrow it from dealers, however, is fearfully costly and must be avoided as far as is at all possible if farmers are to secure maximum returns for their labor.

Co-operative merchandising could not escape the same cost, at least in measure, if credit were extended on goods no matter how short the time. Only those securing wide margins of profit can extend credit.

The association has no capital to lend to locals. If it had the members would demand absolute security whenever it were to be lent. The same security will secure a loan from the local banks, who make a business of lending.

By co-operative action probably any local can secure from the bank on the joint responsibility of its members such credit as is required. Some locals practice this method, and it gives them money at eight per cent. instead of credit at 100 per cent. per annum.

This is a matter which rests with the locals themselves. One point needs to be borne in mind, and that is that no local, whether incorporated or not, has power to extend credit to its members.

—J. B. M.

THE LEGAL BUREAU

At our Grain Growers' meeting last night a question was discussed in respect to the legal bureau. Our delegate said it was expected that all locals should contribute to this fund and a motion is on the minutes that a social be arranged for that purpose in the fall. I was in-

very general interest which came up at Hafford, Sask. In this case the secretary of the Hafford Co-operative Association was summoned to answer the charge of being a transient trader, trading without a license. The Co-operative Association appealed to the Central, which was represented at the hearing before a J.P. by Mr. Taylor, the Association's solicitor, and F. W. Green. A fine of \$50.00 was imposed. The Central has appealed the case and intends to fight it thru the courts, being fully confident that the decision of the J. P. is incorrect and will be quashed by a judge.

This is a case of the utmost importance in the face of the fact that at the present time an agitation is being put forward by the executive of the Retail Merchants' Association to secure legislation which will enable the towns and villages to impose a tax of \$100.00 upon all transient traders and this is beyond all doubt intended to make it possible for all farmers' organizations who attempt to break loose from the thralldom of the organized trade interests to first pay \$100.00 each to the treasury of the towns and villages who wish to force them to do their business thru the merchants resident therein. A tremendous struggle is ahead of the co-operative locals thruout the province as well as the unincorporated locals of the Association if the organized trade interests are to be prevented from



Halcyonia Schoolhouse prepared for Grain Growers' annual concert and supper

structed to enquire if the legal department was just for the purpose of giving advice, or taking up a case for a Grain Grower individually, or a Grain Growers' local, and if there would be any charges for services rendered. The cases in point are those peculiar to Grain Growers, such as fighting for our rights against railroads and other companies.

HAROLD WARD,
 Sec.-Treas. Fishing Lake G.G.A.

Secretary's Answer

In your favor of recent date you raise the question of contribution by locals to our Emergency Fund or Legal Department and the scope of this department.

At the convention held in Regina the Central Secretary explained that in instituting the legal department in connection with the Central Office, it was not intended that free legal advice should be available for all members of the Association. This would be palpably impracticable, but that it was intended to provide the means whereby any member could secure sympathetic legal advice from a lawyer conversant with the Association, its government, its activities and its aspirations and that such advice could be secured at moderate cost.

The Association has undertaken in several cases to prosecute claims on the part of members when forwarded thru the local, provided such action is recommended by the local and the executive is of opinion that the question involved is one of general importance rather than a matter of merely local interest.

The Emergency Fund has been drawn on recently in prosecuting a case of

fastening permanently their iron grip upon the consumers upon the land.

A resolution passed at the convention pledged the locals each to give during the course of the year some kind of entertainment and to devote the proceeds of the same to the Emergency Fund or legal department of the Central.

I thank you for the interest which you are taking in this matter and hope for your fullest co-operation.

Yours fraternally,

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
 Central Secretary.

PATRIOTIC HALCYONIA

Enclosed please find money order for \$277.80. We were trying to get a car of wheat and ship to the Belgians, but we were not able to do so. As the railroads are charging freight on wheat now we decided to sell and send the money. I expect there will be about one hundred bushels more to sell when it gets in the elevator.

At our last meeting I was instructed to send this money to you so you could forward it on to the Belgian Relief Fund at Winnipeg, so it would be coming from the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

I am also sending you a small photo of our Halcyonia schoolhouse taken the morning after our annual concert and supper. There were about 120 people present. You can see we go to a little pains to make things pleasant. It just took four of us about one hour and a

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Dist. No. 1—W. H. Beasley . . . Balbeck
 2—M. P. Roddy . . . Rouleau
 3—G. E. Noddle . . . Lampman
 4—R. M. Johnston . . . Eastview
 5—J. W. Easton . . . Moosomin
 6—F. W. Redman . . . Grenfell
 7—C. O. A. Travis . . . Govan
 8—Thorn M. Eddy . . . Belhune
 9—John F. Reid . . . Orcadia
 10—J. L. Rooke . . . Togo
 11—T. Sales . . . Langham
 12—Andrew Knox . . . Prince Albert
 13—W. H. Liliwall . . . Wilkie
 14—T. M. Morgan . . . Aqueduct
 15—Frank Burton . . . Vanguard
 16—W. T. Hall . . . Surbiton

half to change this from a plain country school into what you see in the picture.

ARTHUR H. ORCHARD,

Ass't Sec. Halcyonia G. G. A.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

(From Industrial Canada, Toronto, Ont.)
 Farmers' Co-operate.

In discussing the recent Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention, the Farmers' Advocate and Home Journal, of Winnipeg, says that its criticisms of public affairs are losing their former hostile, destructive tone and are assuming a co-operative, constructive attitude.

"A few years ago," says this journal,—"one need not go back to the first convention fourteen years ago—the conventions were marked by strong criticism of the other factions that make up the nation, and of the governments, both federal and provincial. No doubt much of this criticism was deserved, but today, while it would still be possible to criticize, the work of the convention is largely constructive. Instead of criticizing the governments for legislation in force, new legislation is suggested to meet the requirements of conditions under which farmers work. Instead of berating commercial interests, the Association is taking means, thru co-operation, to secure more satisfactory trading conditions for its members. It has also committees studying financial and transportation problems."

Governing and administering the affairs of a country is, after all, a business proposition, and a country, like a business, runs more smoothly when the partners sink their differences and work together than when they disagree and waste their energies in petty civil wars.

Equity Twine



Equity Twine is made specially for
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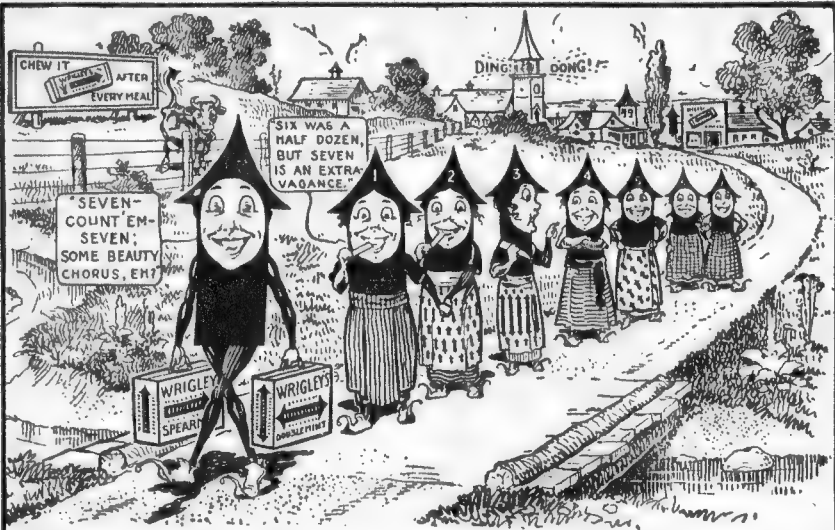
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 main the same while the
 supply lasts. The S. G. G. A.
 exists only to serve the farmers
 of Saskatchewan—not to make
 profits. Your local secretary
 has the prices. If your crop
 fails thru

DROUGHT OR HAIL

the order may be reduced or cancelled

Saskatchewan Grain
 Growers' Association

J. B. MUSSELMAN, Sec. MOOSE JAW, Sask.



As I was going to St. Ives
I met a man with seven wives,
Each wife had a fine clear skin,
All were fat—not one was thin,
And each had a dimple in her chin:
What caused it?—WRIGLEY'S!



WRIGLEY'S provides an economical, beneficial treat for the whole family at small cost. Keep it on hand — have both flavors for your family and friends — some like one and some like the other.



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Chew it after every meal!

Hail Storms as Usual

will visit the Prairie Provinces this summer. The wise farmer will early in the season protect himself by securing a policy issued by

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The reputation built up by this Company in the past two years for fair dealing and prompt payment of indemnities has won for it the confidence of the insuring public. Assets amounting to over \$3,500,000.00 are your guarantee.

Ask our Nearest Agent for Rates, etc., or write to

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ALBERTA FARMERS!

Write for full particulars **Cream Wanted** I pay cash on arrival

SHIP TO CALGARY

P. PALLESEN, Calgary Central Creamery, Box 2074, Calgary, Alta.

Prairie Rose Flour "Quality" Our Motto

Special Prices in Car Lot Orders. Write us for Particulars.

GAINSBORO FARMERS' MILLING CO.
Gainsboro Sask.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The Beaver correspondent sends in the following item:

On Saturday, April 10, a number of ladies of the community gathered at the school and after addresses by Mrs. F. J. Radclyffe and Mrs. J. Barrett, of Bagot, a Women's Grain Growers' Auxiliary was organized and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. B. Richardson; Vice-President, Mrs. T. F. Graham; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. N. S. Irwin; Organist, Mrs. T. Kelly; Directors: Mrs. C. E. Graham, Mrs. T. Annison, Mrs. I. B. Jacklin. The meetings will be held in the school the first Saturday of each month. All the ladies of the community are cordially invited to attend the next meeting on May 1, at 3 o'clock.

DOES FARMING PAY?

The following letter was received in reply to an enquiry made:

Yours of the 12th inst. received, but delayed answering until I got in touch with some of the larger agriculturalists, and regret that after the delay I have no definite information on the subject sought of. Seeding being in full swing, chances for conversation have been limited and up to the present have failed to get in touch with anyone who has kept a definite record of their yearly purchases. Much depends upon the food stuffs raised on the farm.

I always figured cost of hired man's board at about \$10.00 per month over and above milk, eggs, meat and vegetables produced on the place. My yearly store bill for three members of the family and one man for twelve months with extra help in threshing time, including board of threshers, would average around \$400.

One thing I do know that each year in winding up the accounts for the season, we always reckoned that had we had from 600 to 1,000 bushels of wheat more to sell and our expenses no larger, life would have taken on a more rosy tint and anxiety been pushed more to the background.

Regarding cost of outfit to start up on a half section of land, some ten years ago I offered to start up a man on my place with a good serviceable outfit of eight working horses, with all the implements necessary, two milk cows, 200 bushels seed wheat, \$120; 800 bushels oats, \$200; 10 loads of hay, \$50; making a total of \$2,331.00.

Why He Retired

On referring to my stock book, I find on November 1, 1910, I had valued my stock on that date on my half section at \$3,318.00. On November 1, 1911, list of stock and implements shows a valuation of \$4,458.00. November, 1912, shows a value of \$5,515.00. The following October I held an auction sale and the proceeds, including \$160 worth of seed wheat, amounted to \$6,535.55, and I always reckoned in these years that the hired man took away with him more clear cash for his year's labor than I had for my trouble and capital combined, and was driven to retire, not because I could afford to, but because my partner in life was worn out and I could not afford to fill her place with hired help and run a chance of pulling out even in the fall. Hence my excuse for becoming a citizen of the village and renting to an experienced man, with a family of his own, and consequently more free labor in his home. The wisdom of such a course has yet to be proved. The 1914 record of the farm shows I pull my third, amounting to around \$700.00, and the renter has double that amount with all the expenses to meet, including keep and wages for three adults.

Life of Implements

Regarding the average life of an implement, much depends on man, land and amount spent for upkeep. A binder won't average over eight years, a plow about six years, seeder disc drill five years, hoe drill, ten to twelve years, wagon from 15 to 25 years, buggy from five to 7 years, mower six years, cost of repairs varying according to individual, amount of stones in land and composition

of soil. South of Deloraine they can't get a newly sharpened shear to clean—they purchase three sets of new shears per season per plow, ranging in value from \$15 to \$25 per gang plow (two shears per set).

The average blacksmith's bill for repairs, etc., for half section farm will run from \$20 to \$30. Binder canvas costs \$3.00 to \$5.00 per year.

Hoping the above figures will be of some use in making up your large but equally interesting problem, and if copy of valuation statements made for the years quoted above will be of any value will be glad to furnish them or any other information we may have on hand.

Interesting Conclusions

The writer of the above, as can readily be seen from a perusal of the letter, is a man of more than average business intelligence who kept a record of his farming operations—a man still in the prime of life and capable of useful service for many years to come. His conclusions as to the result of farming operations are of more than passing interest.

He draws attention to two or three outstanding facts that influence the farmer to take up his residence in the village. He says he reckoned "during these years that the hired man took away with him more cash for his year's labor than he had for his trouble and capital combined."

"Was driven to retire—not because I could afford to, but because my partner in life was worn out and I could not afford to hire help and run a chance of pulling out even in the fall."

Again, he rented his farm to an experienced man with a family of his own and consequently with more "free labor" of his own—thus emphasizing a fact that has been generally commented on in recent years that under our present economic condition only a farmer whose family puts free labor on the farm can continue to successfully operate the land.

TERENCE BRANCH

President R. C. Henders has received the following letter from E. J. Jack, secretary of the Terence Grain Growers' Association:

Dear Sir:—W. H. English was present at a meeting held in Millan school on April 2, giving an interesting and instructive address on the benefits received by the farmers of Western Canada thru the Grain Growers' Association. A branch was organized under the name of the Terence branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the following officers were elected:

President, D. C. McMillan; Vice-President, H. Winter; Secretary-Treasurer, E. J. Jack; Directors: D. C. McMillan, J. Gillespie, C. Donogh, C. Logan, J. Y. Bambridge, J. Mickie, B. Tharatt, G. Steiner.

E. J. JACK, Sec.-Treas.

ANOTHER NEW BRANCH

We have formed an Association in our school district, with ten members, and we expect to add others very soon. We also expect quite a few ladies to join our branch. We forgot to give our Association a name, but will do so at the next meeting. I am sending an order with this letter. Send statement and I will remit with the Association dues to the Central.

A. ARMSTRONG,
Sec.-Treas., Minitonas P. O.

Addressing a well-attended meeting of Japanese and foreign Christians, held in Tokyo to inaugurate an evangelistic movement preparatory to the International Sunday School convention of 1916, Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, made the statement that Christianity had given Japan, among other things, a nobler conception of womanhood. The premier made reference to the situation in Europe, saying: 'There must be a wrong conception of the Deity in Germany, otherwise this war could not have come.'

Calgary Horse Show

The Spring Horse Show, which took place at Calgary this year from April 21 to 23, was shorn of most of the trappings which usually adorn it, and which in recent years have made it the rendezvous of society from all parts of the province. There were no jumpers and classy light horse events, and no evening shows at all. Judging by the experience of Edmonton, Calgary might have come out successfully without having done without the popular features entirely, but the management of the show, so far as the livestock exhibits are concerned, were certainly justified in endeavoring to live up to the slogan, "Business as Usual." Indeed the Calgary Horse Show and the sale of bulls which accompanies it are now important and established features in the yearly round of agriculture in Alberta. Farmers and breeders from all parts of the province come here to get their herd-headers.

Good Show of Clydes

The show of heavy horses in the breeding classes was particularly good, and there was more competition in many of the classes than there was in the corresponding classes at Edmonton. As a result, some of the Edmonton winners did not figure quite so high up in the prizes here, while on the other hand a few of the horses shown at Edmonton were shown again here in better condition and scored more points. This was so with "Scotland's Gallant," from A. L. Dollar's ranch at High River. The horse showed his qualities off to much better advantage here and won the grand championship for Clydesdale sires. A horse of similar breeding, "Scotland's Freeman," owned by W. J. Dodd, Innisfail, was placed reserve champion. The reserve horse is a three-year-old colt showing great promise, as he has splendid quality and the size necessary in the breed.

There was a large class of aged stallions. P. M. Bredt, of Calgary, won second place with "Derby Crown," a horse of good substance and desirable action, sired by "Crown Derby" out of "Darling of Aitkenbrae." Other placings in this class in order: "Dictator," owned by John Graham, Carberry, Man.; "Prince of Troprain," J. and J. Mack, Calgary, and another horse of A. L. Dollar's, "Gay Douglas." "Dictator" is a well turned horse, showing strength and quality, but somewhat lighter than the winner.

In the four-year-old class P. M. Brett won out with his "Royal Trustee," an imported horse sired by "Dalawaddy" out of "Bell 2nd of Barton Church." This horse was second last year as a three-year-old. He has splendid feet and legs and is a good mover. In close competition, the second place was awarded to A. L. Dollar's "Scotland's Ideal," sired by "Scotland Yet," dam "Jess of East Seales," while "Scotland's Gain," another "Scotland Yet" colt, was fourth, coming after "Cyclops," owned by F. Schroeder & Son, of Midnapore.

Good Youngsters

Ten horses competed in the three-year-old class, in which the reserve grand champion, "Scotland's Freeman," was exhibited. In this class Judge McKirdy aroused some criticism for his placing of the second award, which he gave to "Woodside Spencer," by "Sir Spencer" out of "Rosabella," and owned by Rowland Ness, De Winton. R. Ness' colt is a horse of dense bone and fine hair, with unusually good action, and it was these qualities which decided Mr. McKirdy, notwithstanding the colt's marked deficiency in size, owing to the fact that he had been running out and had not received the amount of feed necessary to put on his maximum growth. The other prizes in three-year-olds were placed as follows: 3, "Baron Vea," owned by Jos. Robinson, Springbank; 4, "Astrophat," F. Schroeder & Sons; 5, "Golden West Baron," P. M. Brett.

A promising lot of colts competed in the two-year-old class, and the first and third awards saw the placing of the corresponding awards at Edmonton reversed. A. L. Dollar's colt "Highwood," third at Edmonton, here took the red

ribbon, while "Lord Selbourne," owned by Dr. McEachran, went to third place. The horses are two quite different types, A. L. Dollar's colt being a well finished horse with fine top and well rounded out, while the other horse is rangier and has the making of a bigger boned horse. "Baron Fraser," owned by Jas. Scarlett, at Innisfail, came between the two.

Wm. S. McKinnon, of Olds, won in the two-year-old Canadian-bred class with "Patrick Marquis." This colt was not entered in the open class or he would have carried that also, as he was afterwards decorated with the Canadian-bred. championship. "Patrick Marquis" is a real quality colt, a light bay with white feet and legs, and a splendid mover. He is a great credit to his owner. The colt is by "Right Fashion" by "Sonsie Queen." Only one yearling was shown.

The mare championship was awarded to "Jess of Craigwillie," a beautiful blue roan with great size and good underpinning. She is by "Everlasting," out of "Jean of Craigwillie," and is owned by A. Webster, of Airdrie. "Maggie Fleming," a nice black owned by D. Thorburn, of De Winton, was placed reserve, being second to the champion in the four-year-old class. This was a particularly nice class of mares. John McConchy's mare, "Jenny Littleton," champion at Edmonton, came third, and his "Rosie Gilchrist" fourth. P. M. Bredt won the yearling filly class and Canadian bred special with "Balgreggan Queen," by "Rubio," out of "Poppy." D. Thorburn won the class for three the progeny of one.

Percherons

George Lane, the well known breeder of Percherons, won the Percheron championship over all comers with his "King George 5th," an Alberta bred horse of a type which seems to justify Mr. Lane's claim that Alberta can produce some of the best horses in the world. This young horse is a wonderful three-year-old black, of splendid form and quality, and will become a really massive sire. He is by "Injalbert," out of "Ivy." Both his sire and dam are owned by Mr. Lane. W. E. and R. C. Upper showed "Futurity," which was placed second to the champion in the three-year-old class. He was futurity winner at Winnipeg last year. "Elradzi," from the estate of the late J. C. Drewry, Cowley, was third, with W. H. DeVine's "Match" fourth.

The aged class for Percherons only brought out three horses, and W. W. Hunter's "Docteur," twelve years old, a wonderful animal of massive build and great masculinity, won over horses six and four years his junior, his legs being in fine trim. He was placed reserve champion to "King George 5th," Mr. DeVine's "Famous," and W. B. Thorne's "Illico," were shown in the same class. W. B. Thorne showed his four-year-old stallion "Trump," which won over Messrs. Upper's "Coronation" in the four-year class. "Imperial," owned by the Drewry estate, carried off the two-year-old class, with Geo. Lane's "Lucifer," next in the running, and another Drewry horse, "Historibus," coming third. "Lucifer" was reserve to the grand champion for the Canadian-bred championship. Not many mares were shown, the best class being the two-year-old fillies, in which Geo. Lane was first with "Lena," by "Institute," out of "Selma." This mare was awarded Canadian-bred championship and was reserve in the open championship to Upper's "Rosine," by "Albert," out of "Rose."

Suffolks

Judge Drennan, of Canora, Sask., had charge of the Percherons and Suffolks. There was a strong class of aged Suffolk stallions, F. J. Hartell leading with "Ashmoor Cup Bearer," by "Dennington Cup Bearer." This horse is an unusually fine Suffolk sire of great proportions and clean bone. He was awarded the Suffolk championship. "Morston Gold Maker," another of Mr. Hartell's horses, was second, while Archie Jacques took the rest of the money with "Morston Freeman,"



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W. W. Hunter, Olds, showed the only Belgian stallion, "Dessert," a good horse which got a first placing.

Shires

The Shire classes brought out some of the best of this heavy draft breed ever seen at western shows, and Judge Gardhouse had to decide some keen competitions. "Boro Forester," owned by Countess S. M. Bubna, of the Merino Ranch, Mitford, an imported sire, won first in the aged class and the grand

championship. Tom Rawlington's "Ossington Boss" and his "Hampton Royal Friar" came second and third, while John Graham took the next award with "Lambton Fashion." F. Schroeder's "Lorryman" was best three-year-old. W. W. Hunter won the two-year-old class with "Windridge Lad," with P. M. Brett's "Tuttle Brook Prince" next. A useful lot of mares were shown, G. Lee Warner's "Queen Cariton" carrying off premier award and championship. Countess Bubna's "Barnsheath Primrose" was second, with G. L. Warner's "Gay Lass" third.

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"Coulee Conqueress" beat the countess
"Merino Forest Queen" in the year-
ling filly class. Mrs. Murray Hendrie's
"High River Mary," a three-year-old,
was reserve champion mare.

Sale of Bulls

The biggest sale of pure-bred bulls
ever held in Alberta took place during
the week of the Spring Horse Show.
The sale occupied two whole days, Auc-
tioneer S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, dispos-
ing of 332 head for a total of \$53,135, or
an average price of \$160.10. This was
a lower average price than last year,
when \$186 was paid, but the difference
was accounted for by the greater num-
ber of young bulls included this year.

Some splendid prices were realized,
the highest being \$625 paid for "Bon-
nie Bruce," a two-year-old Hereford of
noted breeding. The highest price real-
ized last year was \$565. The bull was
purchased by E. P. Reimick, of Sedge-
wick, who has recently established a
ranch there. He was raised by Fred
Cowman, of Cremona, Alta., who also
bred the bull's sire and the sire's three
nearest female parents.

The white-faces were the most popu-
lar beef bulls in demand, and some
ninety of them were sold at good prices.
F. Cowman sold nine bulls at an aver-
age price of \$282.25, including one
which he donated to the Belgian Relief
Fund, and which realized \$200.

Frank Collicut, of the Willow Springs
Ranch, Crossfield, realized an average
price of \$228 on a dozen young bulls,
including "Willow Spring Jock," the
champion Hereford of the show, which
realized \$500 and was bought by Thos.
Moore, who owns a 40,000 acre ranch
near Claresholm, Alta.

Some good prices were also paid for
Shorthorns, Yule & Bowes, of Calgary,
receiving the top price for a Shorthorn
—\$400. In neither of the three beef
breeds did the champion animal bring
the top price. "Orange Gloster," ex-
hibited by James Burns, Hanna, Alta.,
was awarded Shorthorn championship.
At the auction he sold for \$300. F.
Shackleton, of Olds, exhibited the
champion Angus bull, but the highest
price paid for an Angus was realized
by Lew Hutchison, of Duhamel, Alta.
The buyers showed a disposition to se-
cure younger animals rather than the
mature champions.

Other prominent winners at the show
who also received good prices for their
bulls were: Shorthorns—C. F. Lyall,
Strome; Jas. Sharp, Lacombe; A. W.
Latimer, Bowden. Herefords—O. A.
Boggs, Daysland; Jos. Standish, Cal-
gary; S. M. Mace, Pekisko. Angus—
Stewart & Alexander, Cheadle. Hol-
steins—P. M. Brett, Calgary; H. M.
Eby, Carstairs.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

are we doing for the farmer in the way of
hail insurance? Three-quarters of the
amount paid into the hail insurance fund
of Alberta in 1914 came from vacant
land owners. Not being satisfied with
this, the honorable (?) farmers have
placed a surtax on non-resident vacant
land amounting to 1% of its valuation.
Yes, it is easy money, but it is a most
cowardly blow, aimed at innocent men.
Will Canada support such unrighteous
legislation? The Guide has suggested
that non-resident vacant land be taxed
to give idle men work, for municipal
hospitals, for free medical attendance,
for free nurses, for free legal service, etc.,
in fact, when ever anything is needed, it
is said by the organized farmers, thru
the columns of The Guide, "Why not
raise it from vacant lands?" Can it be
that property in fair Canada is subject
to such graft? Is there not a court of
justice in Canada to see to it that an
innocent man's property is protected
from being damaged and confiscated by
unjust laws?

It is said that we are holding lands
for large profits. This expression is
absolutely false. The apex of prices
was in June, 1910, nearly five years ago,
and there has been a continuous decline
since until today it is just impossible
to move land at any price. The organized
farmers say to non-residents, "Leave
your jobs in the States and move onto
your farms in Canada or we will damage
your property by our system of taxation

until you will lose all." I was not
talked to like this seven years ago.

We have all lost out in Canada the
past five years. The stock of the C.P.R.
has declined from 294 to 153; the city
lot owner is a very heavy loser. Let us
be reasonable. Would it not be much
better for all to "pull" together for a
new prosperity?

The organized farmers claim to be
opposed to special privilege of every
kind and nature. Is it not a special
privilege to reside in Canada and pay
no taxes upon personal property? In
this special privilege class we find the
railroads, the bankers, the stock men,
etc., who wield a tremendous influence
in the politics of Canada. The Henry
George land values tax places upon the
farmers nearly the entire load of the
financial support of the government.
Can the farmer carry such a heavy tax
load? Henry George was never able
to humbug the U. S. — the land of his
birth and the home of his life. What
the organized farmers see in this system
of taxation favorable to them is beyond
comprehension.

I have before me a newspaper from
a nearby town and I find in it a letter
from a North Dakotan, who is now living
in Canada, and taxes are mentioned as
follows: "You talk about taxes. Why,
you do not know the meaning of the
word. Just come over here and you will
deny that you ever paid taxes in North
Dakota." Will such a tax policy win
emigration for Western Canada? No,
it will not. There are many hundreds
of non-resident Canadian land owners
in the States. A very large majority
are men of small means who have been
using every spare dollar to pay out
on a land investment. While taxes
were reasonable, these men were all
"boosters" for Canada. The surtax
has done its work. Yes. It is easy
money, seemingly, to frame up a law
to "graft" the non-resident vacant
land owner, but I will ask the organized
farmers of Western Canada to note the
amount of emigration from the States
in the future.

NORTH DAKOTA.

THE REPLY

The above letter is published not
because The Guide agrees with the
opinions expressed, but because it is
the practice of this paper to publish
both sides of every question. The
letter is the best argument we have seen
against the surtax on vacant land imposed
by the legislatures of Saskatchewan and
Alberta and it is a pity that our cor-
respondent, in an excess of modesty, has
chosen to withhold his name. We can
assure our readers, however, that "North
Dakota" is a bona fide land speculator,
residing in the State over whose name
he writes, holding in fact a responsible
position in the educational system of
that State. His letter, therefore, is
worthy of most careful consideration
and demands an answer.

In the first place it should be said
that The Guide does not regard the
surtax on vacant land as the ideal and
ultimate method of raising provincial
or municipal revenues. We believe that
all public revenues, provincial, municipal
and federal should be raised by a tax
on unimproved land values. The owner
of vacant land would then pay exactly
the same amount of taxes as the resident
farmer, provided their respective pieces
of land were of equal value without count-
ing the improvements. At present, in
the rural parts of the West, the speculator,
or holder of vacant land, pays the same
municipal and school taxes as the farmer.
In Saskatchewan and Alberta he also
pays equally with the farmer 1 cent
an acre to the provincial supplementary
revenue fund, from which grants are
made to rural and high schools and the
universities.

The speculator, however, does not
contribute, as an owner of vacant land,
one single cent towards the expense of the
federal government, the cost of maintain-
ing harbors and canals, the aid which
is given to railroads, the construction
of provincial roads and bridges, and all
the other public services which are a
charge upon the federal and provincial
treasuries. The owner of vacant land,
however, benefits by these expenditures.
The building of railways, the work of
experimental farms, the preservation
of law and order thru police protection
and the administration of justice, and
everything that is done by the federal
and provincial governments for the
benefit of the people, increases the value

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of the speculators' land, and it would be only just that he should pay taxes to the federal and provincial governments. At present, however, these services are paid for by taxes upon the necessities of life and the tools of industry—chiefly by import duties upon manufactured goods such as agricultural implements, clothing, food, lumber, etc., etc. The speculator pays none of these taxes, yet he benefits equally with the owner of improved land by the expenditures. The Western Provinces have not the power to remove this inequality by abolishing the customs tariff, that being a matter for the Dominion to deal with, and consequently they have taken the course of compelling the speculator to pay a surtax, this extra tax going to the municipality in Saskatchewan and to the Province in Alberta. This, we submit, is a complete justification of the surtax as long as the customs tariff is in existence, but the surtax in neither province is anything like large enough to make up for the present inequality.

Our correspondent's claim that the land speculator has brought in settlement is absurd. Everybody knows that the speculator, by holding land for a rise, is preventing its being brought under cultivation. The moment the speculator sells his land to a settler he will cease to pay the surtax and all other taxes. It was free land and cheap land that brought the big rush of settlers into the West a few years ago, and it is because the speculators, seeking to profit by the labor of others, have bought up a great deal of land and are holding it at exorbitant prices that immigration has declined. It is true that the speculators' land is free range for the farmers' cattle. But the farmer would be far better off if that free range was occupied by other farmers instead of being a breeding ground for gophers as well as pasture for cattle. If it is free range the farmer wants he should go as far as possible from civilization where his cattle can roam over whole townships, but most farmers seem to prefer a well settled district where there is less free range and more railways, schools, churches and towns as well as neighbors.

"North Dakota" objects to the suggestion made by The Guide and subsequently approved unanimously by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention at Regina, that the vacant land belonging to non-residents should be taxed to provide free medical attendance and nurses for the outlying districts of the West. We know of no class, however, who can more justly be called upon to provide funds for this purpose than the land speculators. If speculators were not holding large areas of land idle, the settlers would all be able to live near town and they would then be able to get medical attention when they needed it without having to bring a doctor 40 or 50 miles at a charge of a dollar a mile. The speculator, too, benefits by the industry of the pioneer and the hardships he undergoes and it would be only justice that he should help to lessen those hardships as far as possible.

Our friend in North Dakota is apparently quite hurt because the land speculator is associated in cartoons with booze dealers, stock gamblers, usurers, monopolists, grafters and so forth, but we really do not see that he has any cause to complain. The men referred to are, apart from their occupations, often very respectable and indeed estimable men. The Guide believes, however, that their method of making a living is contrary to the best interests of the country. We also believe that the land speculators' method of making money is detrimental to the country and that he is rightly classed with other undesirables and parasites.

It is unquestionably true, as "North Dakota" says, that the Canadian people are suffering under burdensome taxation. That is why we say that taxes should be removed from industry and placed upon land values. Abolish the tariff and put all taxes on land values and you will reduce the cost of living and the cost of production of every industry in Canada and enable our farmers and our manufacturers to compete with the world. You will also make the holding of land idle for speculative purposes unprofitable and force the speculator to sell to someone who wants land to use. This is something we are working for and hope to get in the future. In the meantime a surtax by penalizing the vacant land owner and favoring the settler is a ready method of accomplishing a small part of the ultimate object.—Ed.

What Farmers Ask Me Handling of Heavy Wet Land

Q.—I have a slough which holds water until about the first of June, which does not contain alkali but good rich soil. Would it be advisable to break this up and sow it in with some kind of grass seed for hay? How deep breaking, when should it be broken and how should it be cultivated? What should be sown, how much to the acre, and when? If a mixture of timothy and red top should be sown, why is the mixture preferable to the individual kind? Would the breaking of fifty rods in the slopy, inclining place where the water flows into the slough in spring, be a material factor in drying out the slough earlier? How much of the kind of grass you recommend, should be sown to the acre? Would it be perennial, and would more than one crop be had during the one summer? Would this kind be of better quality than wild slough hay, and would it bring a better price? Does the government, thru your supervision, send out sample seed of grain? If so, what quantity is each individual entitled to? What variety of oats would you recommend to sow in this district?

I have some low spots on my homestead, apparently being inundated once upon a time, which is composed of part white sticky clay and part coal black substance, and we generally call it gumbo out here. This is very soft and pliable in spring, but hardens more and more towards autumn, and when dry it is next to impossible to break it, as it gets hard and crumbly. It does not seem to produce very good crops the first year, and the surface gets easily cracked, which renders it susceptible to evaporation of its moisture. Is this a good kind of soil, and will it be better after it gets worked up a couple of years or more? What do you call this kind of soil? How should it be cultivated and what should be sown on it the first year. Please specify depth of breaking. Which is better, September breaking or April breaking, provided the sowing is done immediately in the same spring? When is the best time to break, and how deep?

—O.

Climax, Sask.

A.—For a grass to be put in a slough I know of nothing better than Red Top. It is about the only one we have that will stand water lying on it for any length of time during the spring and early summer. The land should be broken up as early as possible in the spring or early summer, about four or five inches deep and cultivated with a disc and drag harrow until a good seed bed has been prepared. Then the seed should be sown broadcast and harrowed in. You could sow about 8 pounds of re-cleaned Red Top seed per acre. I believe that the breaking up of the water run would aid materially in drying out the slough. This could be sown with a mixture of Red Top, Timothy and Alsike Clover, putting about 6 pounds of Red Top, 3 pounds of Alsike and 3 pounds of Timothy per acre. These grasses are all perennials and one seeding would last for at least three or four years. We prefer sowing a mixture, because of the fact that we usually obtain larger yields than when the grasses are sown alone.

In regard to distribution of seed grain, I may state that the free samples are all now sent out from Ottawa, and it will be necessary for you to apply to the Dominion Cerealists, Ottawa, if you wish to participate in this. At this station we sell grain in small quantities of from two to four bushels to farmers at reasonable rates. From what you state of the low spots on your homestead I should judge that they are what are commonly known as "burn outs." If successful crops are to be grown on them it seems necessary to return vegetable matter in the form of green manure. If this is the case I would spread the manure from the barns on these spots and plow it in.

There is little difference between breaking in September and April. Neither of these systems give us good results. It is better to break in May and take no crop that season. If you decide, tho, that it is necessary to break and sow at once I would suggest fairly deep breaking, at least four or five inches.

Special 60 Day Anniversary Prices

For the next two months I am going to give my Canadian friends an opportunity to buy separators, engines, manure spreaders and other farm implements and household goods at special anniversary sale prices. Do not buy a gasoline engine, a cream separator, a manure spreader or any other machine until you have received my new special anniversary sale prices and proposition.

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2,000 of these New Galloway Sanitary Perfect Skimming Cream Separators at special anniversary sale prices. They are made so good in our own factories that I will send one anywhere without an expert to set it up, to any inexperienced user for a 90-day trial, to test against any make or kind that even sells for twice as much and let the user be the judge. It's the most modern, the most sanitary, the most scientific, the cleanest skimmer, the most beautiful in design of any cream separator made today and I have seen them all. Positively sweeping the field before it.

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The British War Machine

Continued from Page 7

regiments men from the ranks have been promoted to these posts, and the experienced non-commissioned officers have been kept at home to drill the "recruits." And it is amazing how soon they can get their men into shape.

I visited the training camp of a new unit of the Scottish Horse. Two months before the men had been working at their trade or behind the plow. Their equipment was complete except for shoe-laces and the strip of tartan for their caps. Everything was brand new. Half of their horses—Canadian—had been in camp only two weeks. Two-thirds of their complement of commissioned officers, almost all of the subalterns, were as green as their horses, but ninety per cent. of their sergeants and corporals had had at least five years' experience in the regular army. They certainly could not be compared to a crack regiment like the Horse Guards on parade. But they could perform smoothly all the maneuvers one ever sees in the field. They were soon to go to the butts for a month of rifle practice—the marksmanship records of some of these new regiments is most creditable. It comes down to the old proposition of pedagogics, that the speed with which we can learn a thing depends entirely on the intensity of our desire to know it. Four months after enlistment these Scottish Horse will be quite ready to try their strength against the Uhlans. But they will not be used so soon; they will have a couple of months more guarding communications before they will meet the enemy.

Some of Kitchener's new army has already gone to the front. Just how many have been sent to the Continent is a carefully guarded secret. But probably there are at least a quarter of a million British soldiers in France and Flanders.

A Perfect Organization

The men at the front are the best-cared-for, the best-fed and best-bathed soldiers in history. Their equipment is now at least equal to that of the Germans, and daily, as the new guns arrive, the strength of their artillery increases. Every one back from Flanders is full of praise for the commissariat. Never has so much been done for the comfort of the private soldiers. After their spell in the trenches they are marched back to "rest camps." Great vats have been built for their bathing; after a scrub in hot water they are given clean, dry clothes and a few lazy days of smoking and reading and sleeping. Tommy fights better for such care.

All the responsibility for the intricate work behind the army—the arrangements for these comforts, for feeding, for moving troops and supplies, for getting up ample ammunition, the taking care of the wounded and notifying the families of the dead—all this responsibility is in the hands of a general who started life as a lackey. And this in the British army, where the corps of officers is so largely a "gentlemen's club," means stupendous ability. Kitchener and French had great reputations before the war. They could not be expected to do more than live up to them. The man whose reputation this war has made is Robertson. He was a footman before he enlisted as a private. By sheer ability he had fought his way up to the grade of general and a K.C.B. before the war; but very few people outside of the army knew his name. Now he is on the books for Kitchener's Chief of Staff. But all the men at the front hope he will stay where he is. If he goes to the Staff, it will be hard to find his equal for the commissariat.

Navy Grows Stronger

At the outbreak of the war the British navy was the most formidable in the world. But the Admiralty was not content with this initial superiority. There is to be a new navy to match the new army. When the ship-yards get to running smoothly, the navy will complete and put into commission one submarine every three days, one torpedo boat or destroyer every week, and one super-dreadnought every month. They expect to have things organized to this point by the first of May. And, once started at this rate, they can keep it up indefinitely.

People whose estimate of British military strength was based on facts six months or a year old—as mine were—can hardly believe their eyes when they look at the transformation. A few

months ago the British army was not only small, it was slack. The officers of little countries like Belgium and Portugal were better trained than the English officers. Politics was rampant in the army. Dozens of officers resigned in order to train the volunteers of Ulster and to assist in illegal gun-running. It was perfectly good form for the officers to go in for big-game shooting or polo and leave the care of their men to the non-coms. Every department of the army was hopelessly bound up in red tape. Even the jolt of the Boer War did not really wake them up. They were notably slow to take up such innovations as flying machines and submarines. The truth of the matter was that nobody cared. All that has changed. Something obscure, but very real, has happened to the British Empire. The people have made up their minds to win. The House of Commons has recently voted for an army of three million men. The "nation of traders" will emerge from this conflict with the most formidable war machine—on land and sea—the world has ever seen.

Your Questions Answered

SPECIAL NOTICE

Correspondents wishing to have questions answered in this column must give their full name and address when writing. If this information does not accompany the letter, the enquiry is not considered. The names will not be published unless so desired, but since this department is maintained for the purpose of serving our paid-up subscribers the necessity for names and addresses is obvious.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE

Q.—Do the children of an estate of land get any benefit out of crop grown on the land which is let out on half shares? There is a mortgage of \$2,000 on said land which is valued at \$5,000. Have all expenses to be taken out of the crop and then divided in proportion as one-third to two-thirds? The widow is her own administrator.

J. H. T.

Sask.

A.—After all expenses are paid two-thirds of profit should be invested in some authorized security for benefit of children, unless court has ordered some other disposal of the funds. This is assuming that the children are infants. If they are of age, the estate should at once be divided among them and the widow, one-third to the widow and two-thirds equally among the children.

COLLECTION ON NOTE

Q.—I sold to B three horses for \$350 on a lien note payable November 1, 1915. In case of non-payment on date of maturity does the Saskatchewan law entitle A to claim his horses? If so, what action can A take to proceed to recover horses?

J. H. T.

Sask.

A.—1—A may seize horses and have them sold to satisfy notes.

2—The proper way is to give warrant to sheriff authorizing him to seize and sell. If sale does not bring sufficient to pay notes and expenses, A may sue for balance.

OWNERSHIP OF FENCE

Q.—I filed on land in 1910, not knowing that there were any improvements on it. Later I found there was a fence built by a man who had used the land as a free lease prior to that time. I have kept the fence in repair and now, after five years, this man claims it as his. Who owns it? The man who first built it, the government, or the owner of the land?

P. A. L.

Sask.

A.—The fence belongs to the owner of the land.

CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN

Q.—I married a woman in the state of Kansas, U.S.A., who for just cause had been divorced, she being given the two children, a girl of six and a boy of four years. The court gave the children to the father two hours in each week and two days in each month and ordered the wife not to leave and take the children without the consent of the court. The father was abusive and to escape this we came to Canada and have been here four years.

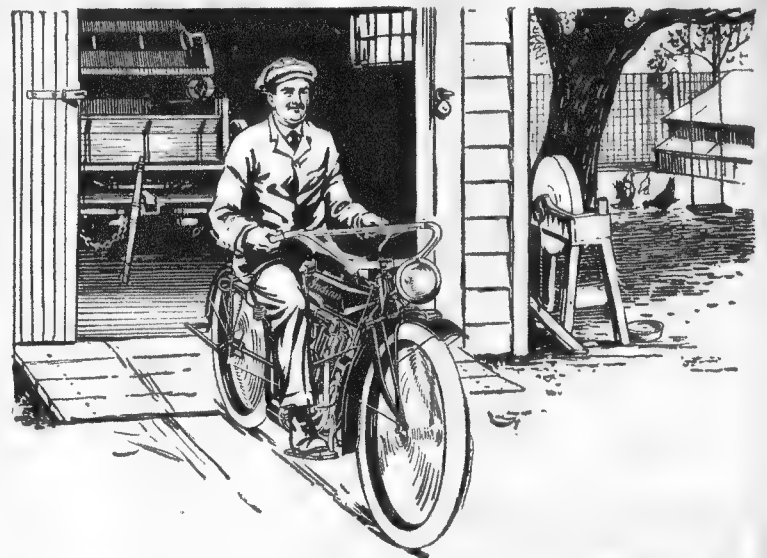
Can the father take the children? Or has he any power over them?

G. F.

Sask.

A.—It is impossible to reply without knowing more facts and seeing the court order.

After this war we and the other nations of Europe must be free to live, not menaced continually by talk of supreme War Lords and shining armour and the sword continually rattled in the scabbard, and Heaven continually invoked as the accomplice of Germany, and not having our policy dictated and our national destinies and activities controlled by the military caste of Prussia.—Sir Edward Grey.



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WOULDN'T you go to town oftener—not alone for business, but for enjoyment, too—if it didn't take so long to make the trip by horse and buggy? Thousands of farmers are doing it, keeping in touch with what's going on, and enjoying every foot of the way by riding an

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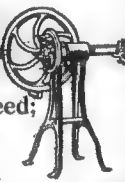
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Boom!

Canadian Goods Windsor Salt is "Made in Canada"

144

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MOON AND MORNING STARS

This is a quaint game played by little Spanish children. One of the players is the moon and takes up her stand in the shadow cast by a building or a large tree. The remaining players are the Morning Stars who dance about in the sunlight.

Now as the moon belongs to the night time and shadow she cannot go out into the sunlight, so she stands in the shade and says over and over again:

"O the Moon and the Morning Stars,
O the Moon and the Morning Stars!
Who dares to tread—oh,
Within the shadow?"

Bye and bye, of course, a saucy little Morning Star dances into the shadow and another and another, and the Moon tries very hard to tag them before they dance out again.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE FOREST GIRL

White Wing, the great bald-headed eagle, lay quite still. The great trees towered overhead, casting fantastic shadows. There was no sound except the low hum of insects and the twitter of birds. A snake glided out from the shadow of a tree and lay coiled ready to strike.

Suddenly something sped thru the woods and knelt at the bird's side. It was a young girl dressed in pure white. Her glorious hair fell in heavy waves nearly to her feet.

"Poor old fellow," she said softly, laying her hand on his breast. His heart still beat very faintly. She picked him up in her arms, big and all as he was, and carried him thru the woods to a big cave which stood facing a pretty little lake. Back of it the mountains rose high into the clouds.

A canoe was pulled up on the beach. A great bear rose from the mouth of the cave and came towards the girl, growling as he came.

"Go and lie down, Bruin," she said, stamping her foot at him. With a sulky growl he went and lay down by the canoe, and she entered the cave. Inside, the walls were overgrown with moss. A brick stove occupied the centre of the room. In one corner lay a pile of leaves with a fur rug thrown over them. Rugs were thrown here and there over the floor with a careless disregard for order. On one of these rugs the girl laid the bird. Going to a cavity in the wall she brought out a soft towel and a gourd. The latter she filled with water from the lake, then proceeded to wash White Wing's wound. It was only a bullet wound, so the girl judged. Evidently the bullet had only grazed the skin, but it was just at the wing. Getting another gourd filled with some kind of paste she gently worked it into the wound until the bird opened his eyes. He struggled to his feet and flapped one wing. Luckily the cave was wide for he was a huge bird and his wing was a good length when open. Bruin stood in the doorway ready to enter without further notice, but the girl stood between him and his enemy. She held a small switch in her hand at sight of which he growled at her feet.

"Get up," she ordered and he rose to his feet.

"Now listen to me, Bruin, don't you dare come into this cave until White Wing leaves it or I'll switch you soundly."

Bruin knew enough to understand what she meant, so he returned to the canoe.

Once long ago Bruin had been meandering thru the woods when he came upon a hive of honey. Now he happened to be blessed with a very sweet tooth and honey was something he did not get every day, for that matter he did not get any that day either, for the bees gave him fair warning which he did not heed, so they made use of their weapons of defence, to good effect, too, for the bear charged thru the woods howling murder. Into the cave he rushed, making sad work of everything. At last the girl managed to rope him and throw him. When she had him securely tied she brought a gourd of salve and dressed his wounds. Ever since then he had been her bounden slave. For that matter so was every other bird and beast in the forest, even akes seemed to know her. It was

nearly two weeks before the eagle was able to use his wings. Then one morning he soared up and away, rejoicing in his recovered freedom and the use of his wings.

* * *

The only son of Sir Andrew and Lady Keene lay in his luxurious room at the court dying, at least the most prominent physicians of the country declared that he could not live another twenty-four hours. His mother was nearly distracted. Every thing was tried to save him and all to no avail.

The girl stood by the young lad's bedside. She placed her hand on his damp brow, then felt of his pulse. Opening a bark case she carried she gave the boy a long drink from a bottle. The doctors and nurses stood too stupefied to move for the moment, then one of them sprang forward.

"She's giving him poison!" he gasped, and made as tho to take her by the arm.

"Step back," she blazed at him. "Not one of you knew what to give him to save his life."

She kept vigil over her patient until his brow cooled and he fell into a quiet sleep. And when the doctors and nurses were bending over him in wondering surprise she slipped silently away. They never saw her again, but they heard enough of her.

* * *

It was terribly hard times in town that year. Besides business being slack the snow lay piled in great drifts over everything.

Christmas eve that year was more like a quiet Sunday evening than one of the jolliest, happiest nights in the whole year. In a small cottage on the outskirts of the town a mother watched her children hang up their stockings, talking excitedly of the goods things Saint Nicholas would surely bring them. She sat by the fire long after the children were asleep. There was very little food or coal in the house and still less money. The fire burned lower and lower and the mother's head began to nod. The door opened and a man stepped into the room. Evidently he knew his way about for he crept stealthily towards the inner room. Hearing a slight noise behind him he whirled and gazed down the barrel of a Colt. The girl eyed him coolly, then threatening him with her gun she motioned him towards the door. Arrived there he was handed over to a blue-coat and hustled away into the darkness. Then the girl went about her work. When that was finished she left as silently as she came.

The next morning many a youngster danced about town clothed warmly and hugging some new possession to her heart.

Thus it went on year after year. No one knew whence she came or how she received her money with which she helped so many of the poor.

One day Bruin wandered down the mountain side until he came to the cave. There was no one there to welcome him and he wandered on. White Wing soared over the lake, calling, calling, calling. A flock of birds flew low and entered the cave. The moss had fallen from the walls, the fur rugs were torn into pieces. Altogether the place had a desolate air about it.

Where had the girl gone? Perhaps the wind which blew soft and balmy over the still waters of the lake knew. The little children in the town watched for her coming, but in vain. Bruin came day after day, but he never found her, for she had gone never to return, and the forest's inmates knew her no more.

MARJORIE AULD.

This is a fairly good little story, Marjorie, but there are some mistakes. You see a burglar never breaks into a house where food and coal are at ebb tide. In the second place a policeman is never at the door when he's wanted. Also a young girl living in a cave with fur rugs for a floor covering and moss for the wall decoration would have some difficulty in dressing in pure white.

The disappearance of the girl was a good touch, in fact the whole end of the story was promising. Try writing a story about the real people you know.

D. P.

Chiclets

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

APPOINT SPECIAL REPORTERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Eyebrow Women Grain Growers met on March 20 at 2.30 p.m. for their first meeting, with fourteen women present, six responding to the roll call with papers on gardening. Five more women joined, bringing the total to sixteen. It was decided that we take spring cleaning and laundrying for our next meeting.

Four more officers were elected as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. Cornish; temperance reporter, Mrs. Campbell; suffrage reporter, Mrs. Hooley; Grain Growers' Guide reporter, Miss Riggall. The meeting was then adjourned and the women joined the gentlemen. After a few minutes business all adjourned.

LIZZIE HOYES,

Sec.-Treas.

Eyebrow is commencing along excellent lines when appointing committees for suffrage, temperance and reporting.

DOING A NEIGHORLY KINDNESS

Dear Miss Stocking:—I take great pleasure in telling you what the Lake Johnston section of W.G.G.A. is doing. First and foremost we are growing. Our meetings are becoming more interesting and more of our neighbors are becoming interested in our work. Three weeks ago we met at the home of Mrs. White and put in a committee, namely, Mrs. A. E. Hardy, Mrs. P. F. Hipp and Mrs. E. A. McNeal, to meet the town ladies of Expanse for the purpose of getting their co-operation in putting in a rest room in Expanse. We found the ladies very agreeable and willing to do what they can, therefore said rest room is assured in the near future. At our last meeting we were honored by a visit from Dr. Longault, of Expanse, who came on behalf of an afflicted neighbor. This lady is terribly afflicted with rheumatism, has not been able to use her hands or feet for years, and having come into our midst recently, is living with her husband and three small boys on a homestead. Many of us had already done what we could for her. Now our doctor is willing to give his medical attention free, in hopes of at least having her free from pain. The W.G.G.A. have put in a committee of three to make arrangements to bring this mother into Expanse and have her given medical attention. We must needs buy the medicine, provide a nurse and many other things needed in a sick room. Her finger joints will all have to be broken and straightened, also the lower limbs must be straightened in order that she may walk. In this country, where there were poor crops last year, this undertaking will be hard to carry out, and I wish to say that if any of the members wish to help us in this work by a donation, altho it was only a few cents, it will be thankfully received. As I am one of the committee I will be glad to pass on any help sent. This is a pitiable case and our doctor says it will take at least six months to help her and will take \$90 worth of serum alone. The husband has done, and will do, all he can, but they are only starting on a homestead and as there were poor crops last year he is unable to do anything at present. Wishing all success to the W.G.G.A.

MRS. IDA McNEAL.

Expanse, Sask.

WANT MUNICIPAL DOCTOR AND NURSE

Dear Miss Stocking:—As to our association work during the past two months, we have gathered and distributed clothing to any needy families. Further than this, we are endeavoring to look after the sick by discussing ways and means of procuring a municipal doctor and nurse. This undertaking has been sanctioned by the full association and a committee appointed to seek all information.

A quantity of wool has been purchased for the purpose of knitting socks for the soldiers. The members are showing much enthusiasm in this work, their slogan

being, "Take your knitting where'er you go."

MABEL COOPER,

Sec. Thunder Valley W.S.G.G.A. Aquadell, Sask.

JOINT MEETING WELL ATTENDED

Dear Miss Stocking:—So far we have had five very successful social evenings. The young people here are very willing to help us in any way. As a result of this the programs have been interesting. I think that the smallest gathering we have had has been about eighty-five, some nights nearer two hundred.

The men and women have been having joint meetings, the women usually providing a lunch. We are having an oyster supper next evening to increase our funds.

The men will soon be discontinuing their meetings and we women would like all the suggestions we could get as to what to do during the summer, for we intend to still meet once a month.

Our lady president's name is Mrs. M. Graham, Imperial P.O., Sask. The name of our Association is Lake City W.G.G.A. MRS. JOHN W. McMAHON, Sec.-Treas.

MAKING OUT YEAR'S PROGRAM

Dear Miss Stocking:—We had a meeting on March 20 to elect officers for the ensuing year. They are as follows: President, Mrs. T. Meston; vice-president, Mrs. A. D. Cunningham; secretary-treasurer, Miss F. Meston.

A committee of three was appointed to arrange a series of topics for the year with leaders for each topic. These are to be printed and one handed to each member. Each one will then know just when her topic comes and be prepared for it. Our meetings are to be held every two weeks during the year 1915 and we hope to make our time profitable.

We have the promise of about twelve to fifteen new members already and hope for more in the near future.

FRANCES MESTON, Sec.-Treas.

A MUCH ALIVE SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our branch of the Women Grain Growers' Association was organized November last with Mrs. S. R. Newberry as president, and twelve members. We are very much alive and enthusiastic, but as yet have not entered upon any direct work as our work has been joint with the Grain Growers. Mrs. S. R. Newberry was our delegate to the convention and returned with a very interesting report. During the winter months fortnightly meetings have been held in the Newberry schoolhouse at which many interesting discussions took place. After the regular business a few social hours were enjoyed. Our final social evening took place on March 17, when, after the regular business was transacted the company enjoyed a debate on the following resolution: "Resolved that Country Life is Preferable to City Life." The leader for the affirmative was Fred Harwood and that of the negative James Sinclair. After very careful consideration the judge, Mr. Foster, decided in favor of the affirmative.

We have just organized and are very much alive in the work, but would appreciate it if you have any literature that would be of service to us.

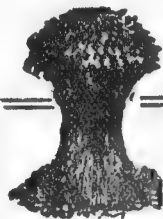
MARGARET FLETCHER, Secretary.

STUDYING SCHOOL MATTERS

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Storthoaks Grain Growers held a very profitable and interesting meeting at Mrs. Clark's on March 16. We have now on the roll fifteen members. Mrs. Clark gave an interesting and instructive address on co-operation between home and school, which was followed by a good discussion. We are sending a box of clothing to Saskatchewan. Our next meeting to be held on April 7.

BELLE McARTHUR, Sec.

P.S.—It was with regret that we had to accept the resignation of our President, Mrs. Grant, as she is leaving our district.



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"I believe that my children are deaf!"
The weary plaints ring from east to west, from pole to pole, from overseas.

How shall we teach children to listen? First, listen yourself. Do you hear all the voices of a summer day ranging in tone and degree from the whirr of a bird's wings to the rhythmic tap, tap of a horse's hoofs on a hard road? Can you determine, without seeing, the direction the bird is taking by the beat of his wings as he leaves his nest in your garden? Can you tell how far away the horse is by his resonant hoof ringing on the road pebbles? When you have learned to listen, help your child to hear with you.

A mother who believes that her children's ears and eyes are their souls' doors takes "sound" tramps with her boy and girl in the summer. These are short, quiet walks thru the streets of the town or into the near-by fields, countryside and woods. On their return from one of these purposeful tramps, mother and children compare notes to determine how many sounds each has heard. Crickets, cicadas, different bird-notes, whirring wheels, street organs, dropping water, running water—all these melodious sounds and countless others are noted.

The baby and kindergarten child may be taught to listen as the Italian babies are being taught. Part of the Montessori material consists of wooden receptacles, cut in bottle shape, sealed and filled with different kinds of rattling objects: pebbles, shot and small seeds. These are used to train a child's sense of hearing. The directress places them in a row, allows the child to shakethem, rattle fashion, then blindfolds the child and leads him to try and tell which she gives him.

Kindergarten Busyness

We all know the delight of the baby in his rattle. Why have we never given our babies different kinds of rattles—rattles with different sounds—to help them in learning how to listen?

Any mother may carry out this sound-training at home by using a series of empty bottles as these wooden bottles are used by Dr. Montessori. Children are always fascinated by bottles; using them for sense-training makes an otherwise aimless play educational. Let the baby fill a set of bottles with dried peas, beans, small pebbles, tiny shells, coarse sand or any small objects.

The cork is then inserted firmly so that it can not be removed. Then "dress-up" the bottles by fitting them into close-fitting colored cambric bags: red, orange, yellow, green, blue and violet if these rainbow colors are available. The cork may have a grotesque little face inked on, and these doll-rattles should have a box in which they are kept for very special play.

They may be used as are the wooden "rattles" of Dr. Montessori, but in the case of this set of home rattles the very young child is able to combine color and sound-training as she says, blindfolded: "You shook the red bottle," or, "the blue," or, "the purple one."

The child who has learned to listen is not only better off morally than the child who is deaf to tones, but he is infinitely more happy. Your child's summer will be richer than any of his other summers if he is able to hear the fine, cheerful note of a cricket, shrilling above a jargon of other sounds; if he has the power to sit quietly in the grass, listening, senses alert, for the cricket's voice.

Help your child to hear the summer and build his integrity and his joy at the same time.

Picture-Sewing

Why all children love holes so is one of the riddles of the Sphinx, but the fact remains that they do. They love to punch little round holes in paper, to dig rows of holes in the sand at the beach, to make finger-holes in their play-room clay. This instinctive child-liking for holes is utilized in the kindergarten occupation of sewing. Thru sewing up and down thru a series of coarsely punched holes in cardboard with heavy, bright-colored worsted, children find hand-training and learn to see outlines of objects.

The materials for this kindergarten sewing, which is a form of play-work especially adapted to outdoor use, are easily available. The mother will need to provide herself with several skeins of coarse

colored worsted or yarn in the prevailing colors of fruits and flowers. A skein each of red, blue, yellow, green and brown will prove satisfactory. Blunt-pointed needles, a pair of kindergarten scissors and a number of picture sewing-cards complete the outfit.

These cards may be found at a kindergarten supply shop, ready perforated in picture designs for sewing, or they can be made at home. If they are bought ready perforated, great care should be exercised by the mother in selecting those sewing-cards that are perforated with large holes. Those sewing-cards in which the holes are only pricked result in eye-strain for the child who sews the pictures. Those with large punched holes are easy to sew and really educational.

To make these picture sewing cards at home, use rather large square cards that may be found in packages among kindergarten supplies. Select a picture design that is simple in outline: a circle, an apple, a potato, a simple vase, the fat pussy from the child's nursery book, a tulip, a round clock-face, a leaf—in fact any well-known object that will interest a child because it is part of his out-of-door or indoor life.

Transfer this design to the centre of the card and, laying it down on a few thicknesses of flannel or felt, perforate large holes with an awl or stiletto in the outline at distances of a quarter inch. A child of five and a half or six years will be able to do this drawing and perforating himself, which will add much to his interest in the occupation.

The card ready, the actual picture-sewing begins. To determine the length of worsted to be used in doing our picture outline, that little arms may not ache with a too-long thread or the sewing be spoiled with a too-short one, measure twice and one half the length of the picture outline. The sewing is done by putting the needle down thru one hole and up thru another until the picture outline is completed, and then going over the outline again, filling in the spaces that remain between the first stitches. The fastening of the worsted is done, of course, on the wrong side of the card.

In doing kindergarten sewing as well as in accomplishing any other form of child craft-work the play is more educational if the child does as much as possible of the occupation himself. Help little fingers to measure the length of worsted necessary for each card, to thread the needles, to fasten the worsted when all the sewing is accomplished. The coarse needles used for this sewing have large eyes and may be easily threaded. Thru this play a child begins to learn the right use of a needle, and it will be an easy step from this cardboard sewing to taking practice stitches with crewel on canvas and then on finer materials.

Let the baby select his own colors for each picture. A strong cardboard box may hold the sewing-cards, perforated for use, while the many colored skeins of worsted may fill a basket. The pleasure that is the child's in seeing this mass of color, in feeling of it and selecting scarlet for sewing his apple picture, orange for doing a pumpkin outline, green for a leaf, and gray for his pussy sewing-card, will be itself educational.

But for the child's own good, if not for yours, keep carefully his handwork. A satisfactory way to keep these sewing-cards is to mount them in scrap-books.

THE DELINEATOR.

IN APRIL

Nonsense, Pussy Willow,
Put your muff away!
Fur is out of season
When the sun has come to stay.

Robin has a tailored suit,
The latest shade in red;
The way he eyes the spinster birds,
I'm sure it's turned his head.

The river wears, for boutonniere,
A sun-gleam on his breast;
And even I am out to air
A brand-new coat and vest.

Women will never again be pushed back into the old seclusion and the old narrowness of life. If they are good enough to be the comrades of the men in the hour of war, they are good enough to be citizens in the days of peace.—Rev. Anthony Gut-tery.

Election Results Since 1867

Some Facts and Figures for the Prophets to work on

With a general Dominion election in prospect for the very near future, it is interesting to look at the result of previous elections. From the figures given below it will be seen that political parties, once they have secured power in Canada, have usually been able to remain in office for a number of years. Only once since confederation has a government been defeated after holding office for only one term and that was in 1878 when Sir John A. Macdonald regained power after being out of office for four years as a result of the Pacific scandal.

The present House of Commons consists of 221 members, of whom 86 are from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Manitoba, 10 from Saskatchewan, 7 from Alberta, 7 from British Columbia, and one from the Yukon.

As a result of redistribution made necessary by the increase of population in the West, the next House of Commons will have 234 members, of whom Prince Edward Island will send 3, Nova Scotia 16, New Brunswick 11, Quebec 65, Ontario 82, Manitoba 15, Saskatchewan 16, Alberta 12, British Columbia 13, and the Yukon 1.

Standing After Elections of 1911

| | Cons. | Libs. | Indep. |
|------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Ontario | 72 | 13 | 1 |
| Quebec | 27 | 37 | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| New Brunswick | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Manitoba | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| British Columbia | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| P. E. I. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Alberta | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Yukon | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 133 | 86 | 2—221 |

General Elections Since 1867

| Date of Polling | Cons. | Libs. |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| August 7, 1867 | 101 | 80 |
| July 20, 1872 | 103 | 97 |
| January 22, 1874 | 73 | 133 |
| September 17, 1878 | 137 | 69 |
| June 20, 1882 | 139 | 71 |
| February 22, 1887 | 122 | 93 |
| March 5, 1891 | 123 | 92 |
| June 23, 1896 | 89 | 117 |
| November 7, 1900 | 78 | 128 |
| November 3, 1904 | 75 | 139 |
| October 26, 1908 | 85 | 133 |
| September 21, 1911 | 133 | 86 |

Popular Vote at Last Two Elections

| | 1908 | 1911 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Libs. Cons. | Libs. Cons. |
| Ontario | 223,401 235,509 | 207,078 269,930 |
| Quebec | 150,844 126,424 | 164,274 159,262 |
| Nova Scotia | 56,588 54,500 | 57,462 55,209 |
| New Brunswick | 40,716 34,945 | 40,192 38,880 |
| P. E. I. | 14,946 14,286 | 13,998 14,638 |
| Manitoba | 30,915 35,071 | 34,781 40,356 |
| Saskatchewan | 33,415 25,563 | 51,924 34,700 |
| Alberta | 23,779 19,746 | 37,208 29,675 |
| British Columbia | 13,412 17,503 | 16,350 25,622 |
| Yukon | | 829 1,285 |
| | 588,016 563,547 | 624,096 669,557 |
| Liberal majority 1908 | | 24,469 |
| Conservative majority 1911 | | 45,461 |

WIDER POWERS FOR GRAIN GROWERS

As The Grain Growers' Grain Company has extended its business activities, it has been found necessary also to extend its powers of action by amending the charter under which it operates. When this company was organized in 1906, the Manitoba charter granted was considered good enough for useful work in an effort to help farmers of the Canadian West, and to remove grievances that had been met for many years in the marketing and transportation of grain.

In 1911 a Dominion charter was obtained with privileges and powers enlarged to cover what seemed good for the development and the needs of at least a generation. Recently, however, the directors decided that in order to serve the farmers of Western Canada

to best advantage and to co-operate with and assist other units of the organized farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, still further amendments were needed.

Societies May Hold Stock

At the recent session of the Dominion house, therefore, application was made for such amendments as would permit The Grain Growers' Grain Company to sell shares of capital stock to any company or society engaged in the same or similar business. This amendment was granted and now local Associations or societies may acquire and hold shares as a group and at all meetings have a vote for each share held. Two sections embodied in the amendments and covering its enlarged powers read as follows:

"1. The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, incorporated by Chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911, may sell shares in its capital stock without limit as to number, to any company or society, whether now or hereafter to be incorporated, if such company is authorized to carry on any business which the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited is authorized to carry on; and subject to the powers of any such company or society, such company or society, notwithstanding Section 5 of the said Chapter 80, upon consent by resolution of the directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited being first obtained, which consent said directors are hereby authorized from time to time to give, may acquire and hold any number of shares in the capital stock of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited; and such company or society shall have at all meetings of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited a vote for each share held by it, in the capital stock of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited.

"2. The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited may take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any company or society whether now or hereafter to be incorporated, if such company or society is authorized to carry on any business which The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited is authorized to carry on; and may pay for the same in cash or in fully paid up shares of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, or partly in cash and partly in fully paid up shares of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, and may sell or otherwise deal with such shares."

Farm Produce Wanted

I am a Butcher and Produce dealer and operate nine stores in Winnipeg. For a square deal ship your farm produce to me. Cheque positively mailed day after receipt of goods. I need DRESSED POULTRY, VEAL, NEW LAID EGGS AND BUTTER. Write me today for prices. I ALSO SELL CURED HAMS, BACON, LARD, FRUITS AND CANNED GOODS to farmers cheaper than you can buy in the country store.

WILLIAM COATES' MARKET

Sherbrook and Portage - WINNIPEG

Cold Storage Accommodation

for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for Egg Storage.

The Merchants Cold Storage Co. Ltd.
CALGARY ALTA.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Death to Gophers!

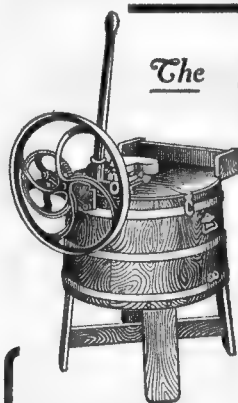
An Ingenious and Effective Exterminator, by which farmers can swiftly and surely rid themselves of the gopher pest.

The Improved Western Gopher Destroyer (Yeoman's Patent) is a simple little machine which you can carry around and with it destroy every gopher whose burrow you can locate.

You simply put hose in gopher's burrow, and pump in the poisonous sulphuric gas which will immediately kill the gopher. The machine consists of air pump, with gas production chamber attached, rubber gas conducting hose. Will not blow back, because of patent valve in chamber. Gas is produced from burning charcoal and sulphur, both of which can be procured anywhere. Weight of Destroyer 9 lbs.

Order No. 22X1. Complete, with enough Sulphur and Charcoal to test out. Price **5.00**

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



WE SELL
Harrow Carts
Pulverizers
Doubletraces and Neckyokes
Lawn Goods
Wheelbarrows
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Warehouse Trucks
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The Gem Washer

It is not a case of washing with the GEM WASHER—it almost washes for you. The flywheel does most of the work in operating the machine once it is started. Operator moves handle back and forth with little exertion—dasher revolves rapidly in clothes, making full three-quarter revolution every time. Two positions for handle—operator may sit or stand—or let go handle entirely, and flywheel keeps the machine running.

We have an equally good Power Washer, for electricity or gasoline.

Write us for Booklet and Prices.

John Watson Mfg. Co.
LIMITED

311 Chambers St.

WINNIPEG

General Merchandising Business

In the old charter, clause 12 dealt with objects and purposes of the Company and read as follows: "The objects or purposes of the Company shall be to produce, manufacture, export, import, buy, sell, deal in and deal with all cereals, fruit, vegetable, animal or other products of the farm, all products or by-products thereof, and all machinery, implements, goods, wares, and merchandise which may be used in the production and manufacture of products of the farm and all articles, substances and things that may be utilized in the said production or in the maintenance, cultivation, improvement and development of farms; and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing expressions, to carry on the business of a farmer in all its branches." To this has been added the following: "The Company may also carry on the business of a general storekeeper, in all its branches, both wholesale and retail."

Distribution of Profits

Amendment also was made to that part of the charter which dealt with the distribution of the profits of the Company. Sub-section 2, of Section 17, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor: "The Company may at any annual general meeting of the Company, on resolution adopted by a vote of the shareholders present, or represented by proxy at such meeting, order that when the profits of the Company in any year show a surplus after providing such rate of dividend as may be declared by the Company on the par value of the subscribed capital of the Company and any sum set apart by the directors as or towards a reserve fund, the said surplus shall be distributed among the shareholders and customers of the Company upon such basis and in such proportions as may be set out in the said resolution; provided, however, that notice of the said resolution shall be mailed or delivered to the shareholders of the Company at the same time that notice of the date of such annual general meeting of the Company is mailed or delivered to the Company's shareholders."

OIL - GASOLINE

At Wholesale Prices

Please write us when in need of Gasoline, Coal Oil, Lubricating Oil or Greases. We are prepared to make prompt delivery at wholesale prices, and guarantee our products to be the best on the market. Farmers' Associations should get our prices on carloads. Ask for the following brands:

WHITE LILY GASOLINE
ROYAL GASOLINE
FAMILY SAFETY COAL OIL
KEYSTONE SPECIAL COAL OIL
ECLIPSE GAS ENGINE VALVE
ROYAL GAS ENGINE VALVE
MELROSE HARVESTER
ROYAL HARD OIL

Anything and everything you need in the oil line

Continental Oil Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

Branch Offices: Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge

Lower Prices on Goodrich Tires

Note the sweeping reductions. You never bought such good tires for so little money.

Here are the net prices on popular sizes:—

| Size | Safety Tread | Indian Tubes |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 30x3 | \$15.10 | \$ 3.80 |
| 30x3 1/2 | 19.60 | 4.40 |
| 32x3 1/2 | 22.60 | 4.70 |
| 33x4 | 32.20 | 6.50 |
| 34x4 | 32.75 | 6.65 |
| 36x4 1/2 | 46.35 | 8.70 |
| 37x4 1/2 | 48.30 | 8.90 |
| 37x5 | 54.00 | 10.40 |

We pay the freight or express to your nearest station.

HALLIDAY BROS.

Agents for Manitoba and Saskatchewan

280 Hargrave St., Winnipeg



MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Makes pure, delicious, healthful biscuits, cakes and pastry. It is the only well-known strictly high class baking powder made in Canada, selling at a medium price.

Read the label

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

An Absolute Necessity

to every Farmer is

Hail Insurance

It is too late to think of protection, and blame yourself for being careless, after your crop has been destroyed and your season's work and revenue lost.

NOW IS THE TIME

to take out the protection that will offset any loss from hail:

The Canada Hail Insurance Company

has earned a very wide and high reputation for fair dealing, low rates, positive protection, prompt settlements and full payment of losses.

Full information from our Branch Recording Offices, P. O. Box 366, Regina; P. O. Box 232, Calgary; or our Local Agents.

Carson & Williams Brothers Limited

General Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG

Do Not Delay Ordering Your Hammond Automatic Stooker

Although just put on the market, the HAMMOND AUTOMATIC STOOKER has created widespread interest among the farming community all over Canada.

There are reasons for this:

FIRST OF ALL—The HAMMOND AUTOMATIC STOOKER is a practical stooker—not a toy. It is built on commonsense principles and is easy to understand.

THEN—It is guaranteed.

FURTHER—It requires no extra horses, and is sold to fit any binder.

IT SAVES wages and worry.

IT PAYS for itself before one harvest is half over and it will last for years.

IT TAKES care of scattered stalks and loose grain—a great saving.

IT SOLVES the problem of harvest help—and this year this will be serious.

LASTLY—It gives security that your harvest can be done just as you want it.

We will not be able to take care of all the orders we will receive. To make certain of having your requirements attended to, communicate at once with

The Hammond Stooker Co. Limited

430 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fitted Shares at Lowest Prices



| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 12 inch | \$2.00 |
| 13 and 14 inch | 2.25 |
| 15 and 16 inch | 2.50 |
| 18 inch | 2.75 |

F.O.B. Winnipeg

We will save you money on reaches, harrow teeth, clevises, doubletrees, 3 and 4 horse hitches, shafts, wire fencing, etc. Send for Catalogue.

THE JOHN F. MCGEE CO. 74 HENRY AVENUE EAST WINNIPEG, MAN.

Money To Lend

at best current rates, on first mortgage on improved farms only. Send legal description and with particulars buildings, land cropped and other improvements. Apply to

T. H. GILMOUR & CO., 402 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg

Do You Pay Too Much for Groceries?

We are mail order specialists and conduct the largest exclusively grocery business between Winnipeg and Vancouver. If you want to save money, write for our catalog, with its tempting prices and Free Freight Terms.

S. G. Freeze Coffee Roasters
Tea Importers
Wholesale and Retail Grocers. P.O. Box 448, CALGARY, Alta

NEW ALBERTA APPOINTMENTS

Following the appointment of E. A. Howes, B.S.A., as dean of agriculture in the University of Alberta, the announcement is made that George Harcourt, B.S.A., who has been deputy minister of agriculture since Alberta became a province, is to be the dean's assistant.

Horace A. Craig, B.S.A., Guelph, succeeds George Harcourt as deputy minister of agriculture. Mr. Craig is well known and very popular throughout Alberta, having been superintendent of the fairs from 1906 to 1911, and since that time superintendent of the demonstration farms of the government in Alberta. He has been a conspicuous success in both positions. He was one of the team from Guelph college when that institution captured the famous students' judging trophy of the international livestock show at Chicago and his individual score in the various classes was very high. He has always taken a very keen interest in livestock and the splendid horses on the demonstration farms and success of the steer feeding competition bear eloquent testimony to that fact. A more popular appointment could not have been made.

Sidney Carlyle, now assistant to Mr. Craig, will succeed him as superintendent of demonstration farms.

HARVEST HELP SCARCE

Hon. Geo. Lawrence, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, recently stated that the harvest help problem in the West was likely to be acute this year. He believes that if there is only an average crop this fall at least 15,000 additional men will be required in Manitoba. He suggests that the shortage can be best overcome by farmers hiring, for a year if possible, the men who are at present out of work in the towns who, up till the outbreak of the war, had found employment on railway construction and general improvement work. These men have most of them been raised on farms in European countries and are willing and anxious to obtain work on the land. Farmers would do well to seriously consider this situation.

HARVESTER COMPANY WILL CLOSE PLANT

Hamilton, Ont., April 27.—It was announced today that the International Harvester Company will close its big plant here in May. About 1,000 men will be thrown out of employment. Normally the plant employed about 2,000.

H. H. Biggart, general manager, said that the European war forced the company to close.

"We should be working on export orders to Europe now, but the war prevents this," he said, adding: "Crop prospects in the west are bright and we feel hopeful as far as our domestic trade is concerned."

CEMENT CO.'S GOOD PROSPECTS

Montreal, April 28.—Discussing the position of affairs in the Canada Cement Co. with the Financial News Bureau, General Manager Frank P. Jones said that the recent order of 2,500,000 barrels of cement received from the Dominion Government for use on the Welland Canal was for delivery extending over four years. In addition to this the company has orders for the Halifax dock improvement and Quebec dry-docks, Montreal harbor elevator, Winnipeg water works development and some other large undertakings, running into a total of 4,000,000 barrels, including the order already mentioned. These were for delivery over the next four years, and, being the equivalent of 1,000,000 per year, the company felt that it had a very nice basis for operations.

William G. C. Gladstone, grandson of the great Liberal statesman, has been killed in action in France. Mr. Gladstone was a Liberal member of the House of Commons. In 1910 and 1911 he served as an attache to the British Embassy in Washington.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$5,948.02

S. Thompson, Beaver 5.00

\$5,953.02

Less error explained below 42.24

\$5,910.78

In The Guide of March 17 the sum of \$42.24 was acknowledged as being contributed by New Sydenham School. This was done thru a misunderstanding as the contribution from New Sydenham School, which was \$25.00, was acknowledged in The Guide of February 17. The \$42.24 was sent in by another party and for a different purpose.

APPLICATIONS wanted from Market Gardeners for Stalls in the New Market.

Apply: W. A. TAYLOR
243 Main Street - Winnipeg



600,000

Seedlings and Cuttings for sale this Spring, and in order to encourage the growing of Apples I will give away Free 1,000 Hibernian Apples and 1,000 Transcendent Crabs. These are grafts ready to plant and should grow two feet this season. I will also give away Free 500 Iris, a very hardy and beautiful perennial. My price for Willow Cuttings is \$4.50 per 1,000, or 10,000 for \$38.00. I pay express on all orders of \$3.00 and over. I have a fine stock of Trees, Shrubs and Fruits. Any stock that is not satisfactory may be returned at once and I will refund the money. My prices are 35 per cent. less than agents' prices. Send me your address and I will send you my price list with full printed instructions.

JOHN CALDWELL, Virden, Man.

EATON'S RELIABLE

Grass Seeds

The Best That Money Can Buy

We offer you seed that is carefully analyzed as to purity and tested as to germination. Under no condition do we send out seeds which are not suitable in all respects for sowing. We see to it that the germination is up to standard and that the purity complies not only with EATON requirements, but with the Pure Seed Laws of the Dominion.

EATON'S BEST ALFALFA

Government No. 1 Standard
25 lbs. 6.50 50 lbs. 12.75
100 lbs. 25.00

EATON'S BEST TIMOTHY

Government No. 1 Standard
25 lbs. 3.25 50 lbs. 6.25
100 lbs. 12.00

EATON'S BEST WESTERN RYE

Extra quality, contains no foul seeds
25 lbs. 3.75 50 lbs. 7.25
100 lbs. 14.00

EATON'S BEST BROMUS INERMIS

25 lbs. 3.75 50 lbs. 7.25
100 lbs. 14.00

EATON'S CANADIAN YELLOW FIELD PEAS

Per Peck ... 90 Per Bushel ... 3.50

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, May 1, 1915)

Wheat—Market has ruled fairly active this week, and while it has been an erratic one the general undertone has been firm, considering that there has been practically nothing worked for export with Liverpool during period under review. Liverpool market has not responded fully to the advantages registered on this side, and while there was a good business done in American winters up to ten days ago the recent advances have thrown us out of line. At the close today prices show net loss of 1 cent to 2 cents on July and May wheat respectively, while the October is down 2½ cents. Crop conditions over Canadian North-West are very bright indeed for this time of the year, which together with good prospects over the American winter belt has largely been responsible for the decline this week.

The cash demand, generally speaking, has not been good, particularly for the lower grades, it having been impossible on more than one occasion to sell anything other than straight 1, 2 and 3 Northern. However, today there were buyers for the other grades, but rejecteds, toughs and smutty's are not being very anxiously enquired for.

Oats—Liquidation in our May future, coupled with weakness in Chicago oats, have put prices down here about 2½ cents on the May and about 2 cents on the July. Cash demand has not been good for oats at any time during the past week, but if wheat holds fairly firm, oats at these prices might be expected to do a little better now than the May liquidation is about over.

Barley—Demand for this grain continues very poor, even tho prices have declined over 15 cents from the high point established a couple of months ago.

Flax—Market remains very dull and inactive and prices have ruled a little lower this week, particularly on the May, which at the close today was about ½ cent lower compared with ½ cent decline on the July.

to \$7.40; cows — heifers, \$4.40 to \$6.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.55; cutters and canners, \$4.00 to \$4.25; veal calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50; stock and feeding steers, \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows, heifers, \$3.00 to \$6.75; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.55; hogs ranged \$7.25 to \$7.45.

FOREIGN CONDITIONS

Liverpool, April 30.—Hungary—Weather against crop developments.

Russia—Weather has turned warm, but the soil is very wet and spring sowing is impeded.

Germany—Very little damage was done to autumn sowings; snow cover was ample. Spring sowing is on a large scale, with the acreage greatly increased.

Italy—Crop and weather reports are generally favorable. Foreign wheat is being distributed among 66 syndicates at an average price of 69s 6d. per 480 pounds. Further purchases are necessary.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, April 30.—Wheat—Easier American cables offset by firmer Indian offers, dearer Plate and Manitoba offers. Argentine shipment lighter, but the amount to the United Kingdom was liberal. Spot market easier. Unchanged to 2d. lower, with cargoes firm and winters barely 1½d. decline.

The continent is again bidding for "on passage wheat." American crop advices are combining to exert an easier feeling here.

Corn—Argentine shipments are lighter. Plate offers very firm and cargoes mostly 3d higher. Weather mild and consumption reduced. American offers liberal. Indian shipments 96,000, all to United Kingdom. Next week estimated 248,000, all to United Kingdom. Weather fine, offers light.

France—Native offers light. Foreign arrivals smaller. Paris prices advancing. Country markets strong.

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 699 cattle, 80 calves, 7,341 hogs and 123 sheep.

Cattle

The run of cattle has been for some time past particularly light and this has had something to do with the uniformly good prices which have been received for this class of stock. The Winnipeg market has been constantly somewhat higher than markets to the South and East. The local demand here is particularly good and for the small run of choice animals this week the top price paid was \$8.50. Choice heifer stock too is in demand at almost as high prices as steer stock. A few choice cows have been selling at \$7.50, with an odd choice heifer as high as the steers, namely, \$8.50. It is scarcely advisable to buy in the country to sell here on these prices since the chances are that the local price is somewhat high. If it continues some Eastern stuff may be shipped in and of course any heavy shipments would lower the market immediately. Generally speaking the cattle market situation throughout the continent is strong and prices are expected to be comparatively high for stock for some time to come. Medium and common grades of butcher cattle have advanced with the rest and the market, with the exception perhaps of stockers and feeders, is a full 25 cents higher. Good quality yearling and two-year-old steers are selling around \$6.50. Best veals are \$8.00 to \$8.50, with heavy calves \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs

Hog prices have not been so good at times during the past week. There have been a few more coming and, in sympathy with Southern markets, the

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, April 30.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000. Beves, \$6.15 to \$8.75; western steers, \$5.60 to \$7.40; cows and heifers, \$3.10 to \$8.50; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.75.

Hog Receipts, 16,000. Light, \$7.45 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.55 to \$7.80; heavy, \$7.15 to \$7.75; rough, \$7.15 to \$7.30; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7.10; bulk of sales, \$7.60 to \$7.70.

Sheep Receipts, 6,000. Native, \$7.40 to \$8.40; lambs, natives, \$8.10 to \$10.75.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, April 30.—Receipts: 2,300 cattle, 8,900 hogs. No Canadians. Market—Cattle, killers, weak; stockers and feeders steady. Hogs, strong to five cents higher.

Cattle sold as follows: Butchers' steers, \$6.50

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from April 27 to May 1 inclusive

| Date | WHEAT | | | | | | | OATS | | | | | BARLEY | | | | FLAX | | | |
|---------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|--------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| | 1* | 2* | 3* | 4 | 5 | 6 | Feed | 2CW | 3CW | Ex1Fd | 1Fd | 2Fd | No. 3 | No. 4 | Rej. | Feed | 1NW | 2CW | 3CW | Rej. |
| Apr. 27 | 161½ | 159½ | 156½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62½ | 59½ | 59½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 177 | 174 | .. | .. |
| 28 | 163½ | 161½ | 158½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64½ | 61½ | 61½ | 59½ | 58½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 177½ | 174½ | .. | .. |
| 29 | 163 | 160½ | 158½ | .. | 148½ | .. | .. | 63½ | 60½ | 60½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 178½ | 175½ | .. | .. |
| 30 | 162½ | 160 | 157½ | 152½ | 147½ | .. | .. | 62½ | 59½ | 59½ | 58½ | 57½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 178½ | 175½ | .. | .. |
| May 1 | 163 | 160½ | 158½ | 153½ | 148½ | 143½ | .. | 63½ | 60½ | 60½ | 59½ | 58½ | .. | 63 | 63 | 63 | 179½ | 176½ | .. | .. |
| 3 | ARBOR | DAY | HOLI | DAY | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO SATURDAY, MAY 1

| Winnipeg Grain | | | | Winnipeg Livestock | | | | Country Produce | | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| SAT. | WEEK AGO | YEAR AGO | | SATURDAY | WEEK AGO | YEAR AGO | | SAT. R. DAY | WEEK AGO | YEAR AGO | |
| Cash Wheat | | | | Cattle | | | | Butter (per lb.) | | | |
| No. 1 Nor. | 163 | 163½ | 90 | Choice steers | \$ 8. c. \$ c. | \$ 7.75-8.25 | \$ 7.25-7.50 | Fancy dairy | 28c-30c | 28c-30c | 20c-21c |
| No. 2 Nor. | 162 | 161½ | 89 | Best butcher steers and | 8.25-8.50 | 7.75-8.25 | 7.25-7.50 | No. 1 dairy | 23c | 23c | 18c |
| No. 3 Nor. | 158½ | 159 | 87 | heifers | 8.00-8.25 | 7.75-8.00 | 6.50-7.00 | Good round lots | 18c-20c | 18c-20c | 15c-16c |
| No. 4 | 153½ | .. | 83½ | Fair to good butcher | 7.50-7.75 | 7.25-7.50 | 6.25-6.50 | Eggs (per doz.) | | | |
| No. 5 | 148 | .. | 78 | steers and heifers | 7.50-7.75 | 7.25-7.50 | 6.25-6.50 | Strictly new laid | 18c | 18c | 18c |
| No. 6 | 143½ | .. | 73 | Best fat cows | 6.75-7.00 | 6.50-6.65 | 5.50-6.00 | Potatoes | | | |
| Feed | .. | .. | 68 | Medium cows | 5.50-6.00 | 5.00-5.50 | 5.00-5.50 | In sacks, per bushel | 50c-55c | 50c-55c | 75c-80c |
| Cash Oats | | | | Common cows | 4.50-5.00 | 4.00-4.50 | 4.00-4.50 | Milk and Cream | | | |
| No. 2 CW | 68½ | 65 | 36½ | Choice heifers | 7.50-8.00 | 6.75-7.00 | 5.25-5.50 | Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat) | 34c | 36c | 28c |
| Cash Barley | | | | Best bulls | 5.25-5.75 | 5.00-5.50 | 5.00-5.50 | Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat) | 31c | 33c | 25c |
| No. 3 | .. | .. | 40½ | Com'n and medium bulls | 4.50-5.00 | 4.00-4.50 | 4.50-5.00 | Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.) | \$2.00 | \$2.00 | \$1.75 |
| Cash Flax | | | | Best feeding steers | 6.00-6.50 | 6.00-6.50 | .. | Dressed Poultry | | | |
| No. 1 NW | 179½ | 178½ | 136 | Best stocker steers | 5.75-6.25 | 5.75-6.25 | .. | Chickens | 20c | 20c | .. |
| Wheat Futures | | | | Best milkers and springers (each) | \$65-\$80 | \$65-\$80 | \$65-\$75 | Roosters | 15c | 15c | .. |
| May | 163½ | 164½ | 91½ | Common milkers and springers (each) | \$50-\$60 | \$50-\$60 | \$45-\$50 | Ducks | .. | .. | .. |
| July | 163½ | 163½ | 93½ | Hogs | | | | Geese | .. | .. | .. |
| October | 125½ | 125½ | 87½ | Choice hogs | \$8.00 | \$8.00 | \$8.00-88.10 | Turkeys | .. | .. | .. |
| Oat Futures | | | | Heavy hogs | \$6.00 | \$5.50 | \$6.25 | Hay (per ton) | | | |
| May | 63½ | 65½ | 36½ | Stags | \$4.50 | \$4.50 | \$4.25 | No. 2 Red Top | \$13-\$14 | \$13-\$14 | \$12-\$13 |
| July | 64½ | 66 | 37½ | Sheep and Lambs | | | | No. 2 Upland | \$12-\$13 | \$12-\$13 | \$11-\$12 |
| Flax Futures | | | | Choice lambs | \$7.50-\$8.00 | \$7.50-\$8.00 | .. | No. 2 Timothy | \$18.00 | \$18.00 | \$16 |
| May | 179½ | 179½ | 136 | Best killing sheep | \$6.50 | \$6.50 | .. | No. 2 Midland | \$9-\$11 | \$9-\$11 | .. |
| July | 182½ | 182½ | 139½ | | | | | | | | |
| October | 186½ | 186 | 137½ | | | | | | | | |

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

| Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, April 30, were: | | |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Cash Grain | Winnipeg | Minneapolis |
| 1 Nor. wheat | \$1.62½ | \$1.58½ |
| 2 Nor. wheat | 1.60 | 1.54½ |
| 3 Nor. wheat | 1.57½ | 1.48½ |
| No. 3 yellow corn | .. | .. |
| 3 white oats | .59½ | .. |
| Barley | .. | .. |
| Flax, No. 1 | 1.78½ | .. |
| Futures— | | |
| May wheat | 1.62½ | 1.56½ |
| July wheat | 1.62½ | 1.52½ |
| Oct. wheat | 1.24½ | Sept. 1.21½ |
| Winnipeg Chicago | | |
| Beef Cattle, top | \$8.50 | \$8.75 |
| Hogs, top | 7.90 | 7.80 |
| Sheep, yearlings | 7.50 | 8.40 |

price has declined. On Wednesday \$7.85 to \$7.90 was paid for selects and on Thursday \$8.00 was top price. Friday \$8.10 was paid and on Saturday the market was fairly strong at the same price. Receipts are not heavy and the fact that a large number of British army contracts are placed with Canadian packers both tend to keep the price for hogs up. Choice hogs can be quoted at \$8.00, good lights are \$6.50 to \$7.00, sows 6 cents and stags 4½ cents.

Sheep and Lambs

There are scarcely any sheep and lambs being received at the yards. Prices are nominal, but can be quoted at: Best yearling lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.00, and best mutton sheep, \$6.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

There is so little butter being received by merchants as coming from the farms just now that prices quoted can only be nominal. The same prices rule just now, but dealers say that when seeding is over and butter comes to market in quantity there is every probability that the price will drop. Fancy dairy butter is 28 to 30 cents per pound. No. 1 dairy is 23 cents and good round lots 18 to 20 cents.

Eggs

The number of eggs coming to market is large still and the movement westward noted last week has largely ceased. Eggs are worth 18 cents per dozen.

Potatoes

Farmers are commencing to bring potatoes to market now. Still there is a large amount of work left to be done on the land before seeding is completed and it is likely that no large quantities of the stored potatoes will come onto the market until the third week in May. When unloading does commence dealers expect the price to drop. Prices just now are the same as last week, namely, 50 to 55 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream

Large quantities of cream are being received, creamery butter prices have come down in Eastern markets and hence the price of cream has dropped two-cents this week. On Monday, May 3, sweet cream will be worth 34 cents per pound of butter-fat, sour cream will be 31 cents and milk remains the same at \$2.00 per hundred.

Dressed Poultry

There is very little dressed poultry coming to market now. However, both the demand and price are good so that well dressed chickens are worth 20 cents per pound and roosters 15 cents per pound. None of the other kinds of poultry are being received at this time of the year.

Hay

Hay is in good demand and prices are firm on best grades of fodder. No. 1 Timothy is worth \$20.00 per ton; No. 2, \$18.00; No. 1 Red Top, \$15.00; No. 2, \$13.00 to \$14.00; No. 1 Upland, \$14.00; No. 2, \$12.00 to \$13.50; No. 1 Midland, \$11.00 to \$12.00, and No. 2, \$9.00 to \$11.00. The market for straw is fair, offers being from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per ton.

Hides

Hides are the same this week. The weather is getting warm and it is necessary now to salt hides before shipping. In the present market it is very advisable to ship promptly to realize before any further decline occurs. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it, cutting off the horns, tail-bones and sinews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly. When hides have lain over a week in salt they will do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt. For a large hide it will take about a pair of salt and a less quantity for a smaller hide or calfskin in proportion to size. Green hides are one to two cents less than salted. Prices are: green salted, unbranded, 25 lbs. and up, 11½ to 10½ cents; branded, 10 cents; bulls, 40 lbs. and up, 9 to 8 cents; veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 13 to 11½ cents; kip, 8 to 25 lbs., 12 to 10½ cents.

ARBOR DAY HOLIDAY

Monday, May 3, is Arbor Day and hence a public holiday in Manitoba and this issue of The Guide consequently goes to press on Saturday. Prices quoted this week are those prevailing up to and including Saturday, May 1.



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.E. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

In addition to my own Stock of PERCHERON, BELGIAN and HACKNEY STALLIONS



I have for sale from the estate of the late W. C. Kidd
1 Percheron price \$550
1 Shire price \$800
1 Belgian price \$1000
Easy Terms

J. H. Graham
Corner of Ave. G. and 21st St.
SASKATOON, Sask.

FERTILE EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Stock from the best laying strains in Canada; good exhibition quality.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—U. R. F. Label and Thompson strains. Big, type, vigorous birds.
EGGS—\$2 per 15, \$8.50 per 60, \$10 per 100.

JAS. GLENNIE, WYANDOTTE FARM
MACDONALD, MAN. Est. 1902.

Brandon Livestock Exchange

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 per head f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till further notice. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.

J. J. CLEGG, Mgr. - Brandon, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

We guarantee to pay you prices quoted below

| | Per lb. |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Live Hens (large and small) | 14c |
| Young Roosters | 12c |
| Old Roosters | 10c |
| Ducks | 12c |
| Turkeys | 19-15c |
| Geese | 12c |

These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
61 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG

EGGS

We are buyers of New Laid Eggs, having a large outlet through the best trade in Winnipeg.

CASES FURNISHED
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Matthews Blackwell Ltd.
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Picnic Success

GRAIN GROWERS!
make your Picnic a success by engaging

F. J. DIXON, M.P.P.

to speak on any of the following subjects—

- "Direct Legislation"
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Terms Moderate. For further information write: Winona Flett Dixon, 22 Tremont Block, 694 Sherbrook Street, Winnipeg

Write now before all dates are filled.

Foaling Troubles

Spring is the time of new birth and very soon colts and calves will be making their appearance. Under natural conditions the death rate of livestock is very low because Nature has prescribed since the beginning of time certain conditions to which animals have conformed which ensure the healthy presentation of the young. Man, interposing, has created artificial restrictions which tend to some extent to increase the ever present risk the female assumes when giving birth. The time to commence to make the proper conditions for the proper, healthy appearance of a colt is eleven months before the youngster is expected. If the mare is in a good healthy condition at that time and is properly looked after, exercised and given plenty of good, clean, wholesome food while carrying the foal, the chances for success with the colt are all on the right side. During the time of birth and immediately afterwards the average animal will do far better if left entirely alone. Colts born in the pasture field are almost invariably strong, healthy and very rarely affected with the chief source of danger for stable-dropped colts—navel ill.

Absolute Cleanliness Essential

The germs which cause this disease are not specific. They are usually pus forming germs found in sores or ulcers and hence dirty unsanitary surroundings encourage the appearance of the disease. The symptoms of navel or joint ill are well known. The foal acts sluggishly, refuses to suck, the joints of the legs swell and lameness results. The navel cord appears purplish in color and the colt shows symptoms of fever. If the infection has extended into the blood stream there is little chance of recovery. Prevention is the surest way to deal with this disease. If the mare has to give birth in the stable care should be taken that the surroundings are as clean and sanitary as possible. The box stall should be thoroughly cleaned out, disinfected with a coat of whitewash and clean, bright straw for bedding should be provided. As soon as parturition has taken place, the afterbirth and all litter in the stall should be cleaned out and burned. Remember that the cause of the disease consists of filth germs, which are easy to kill if sanitary methods are followed. Sunlight is the cheapest and one of the most efficient destroyers of disease germs. Make use of as much of it as possible. Any germs which may affect the colt will have access to the body thru the navel cord, and to prevent invasion a ligature or cord is often tied around the navel cord as close up as possible to the colt's body. The cord used should be surgeon's silk and care must be taken to see that everything used in connection with the birth of the foal is perfectly clean and antiseptic. It is best to wash the navel string with some good antiseptic solution. Corrosive sublimate is considered the best, used in a 1-500 solution. If, after all precautions, the colt appears to have contracted the disease, a veterinarian should be called in at once.

Presentation

The natural presentation of the foal at time of birth is with the forelegs close together in a forward position, with the hoofs pointing downwards and the head held flat down between the two forelegs. Sometimes trouble is experienced thru the young being presented in a different position and in such cases it is always more satisfactory to obtain if possible a veterinarian to attend to the trouble. If none is available it must always be remembered that the position of the foal must be changed to the correct one before any traction is applied from the outside to pull the young out. In every case where any assistance has to be given the mare at foaling time, it is essential that perfect cleanliness and sanitation be observed. No animal is more liable to blood poisoning than a mare or her colt. If it is necessary to use hands or arm in connection with the birth of the foal, they should be perfectly clean, nails should be trimmed and washed in water in which some good antiseptic such as carbolic acid or creolin is present. To sterilize the arm before taking hold of the foetus in the womb, anoint it with some linseed oil to which carbolic acid has been added. Use a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a pint of raw linseed oil.

If the presentation has been natural

and birth successfully accomplished, the colt will soon kick and struggle to its feet. Unless the mare's udder is badly sore and caked, necessitating some of the milk being withdrawn, it is always best that the youngster sucks out the first milk, called colostrum. This first-drawn portion of the milk has laxative properties which the new-born foal needs. When the foal is about an hour old it should be up and sucking. If it is not able to rise itself, it should be assisted and, if unable to suck, should be given some of the milk taken from the mare's udder. After this it will soon be able to get around.

Constipation is a common trouble in foals. This can be usually overcome by giving the foal a teaspoonful of castor oil and a bran mash or other laxative food to the mother. Diarrhea is common, too, and will usually respond to treatment. If it persists any length of time try lime water, starch water, or in bad cases the following: Withhold food from the foal for a day, giving it several raw eggs beaten up, to which have been added twenty grains of bismuth subnitrate and a teaspoonful of brandy. A veterinarian should also be consulted.

If the colt is practically still-born, not showing any signs of active life, first aid methods may be resorted to. The nostrils should be cleared of all mucus, the forelegs should be worked as in first aid, nostrils may be breathed into and the skin smartly rubbed to commence circulation. Very often this will have the desired effect.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

The Alberta Cattle Breeders, at their annual meeting of the Association, held during Calgary Horse Show week, decided to request the provincial government to suspend the operation of the new Brand Act in the province, as it is claimed that the time limit clause regarding the ownership of brands tends to work a hardship on ranchers. A joint committee, with representatives from the Horse Breeders' Association, has been appointed to go into the matter.

W. F. Stevens, Livestock Commissioner for the province, submitted to the meeting a draft of the provincial government's proposal for the utilization for ranching purposes of the Dominion lands in the province not suitable for farming. The definition of such lands is "lands so far distant from a line of railway as to make profitable farming thereon impossible or extremely difficult."

It is proposed to divide these lands into three classes: (1) Those consisting of seventy-five per cent. of open, prairie, or prairie and hay sloughs. (2) Those with fifty to seventy-five per cent. of open prairie, or prairie and hay sloughs. (3) Lands consisting of more than fifty per cent. of heavy bush, wet slough or muskeg.

Of these lands it is proposed that leases be granted on the following basis:

- (a) For lands distant 30 to 60 miles from a line of railway, up to six sections of first class land or its equivalent in second or third class land.
- (b) Lands distant between 60 and 100 miles from a railway, nine sections.
- (c) Lands more than 100 miles from a railway, twelve sections. Provisions are made regarding the priority of right in homesteading providing a railway is constructed thru the said lands.

The directors of the Association have been requested to go into the details of the plan and report.

The Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, J. L. Walters; first Vice-President, W. Sharpe; second Vice-President, P. M. Brett; Directors: P. M. Brett, J. L. Walters, Rowland Ness, J. Laycock, J. Sharpe, H. Mace, J. Lattimer, L. Hutchinson, A. E. Shuttleworth, W. Sharpe, J. Huntley, H. Wright, F. Collicutt, T. P. Lyall, George Lane.

ALBERTA UNIVERSITY TO TEACH AGRICULTURE

Edmonton, Alta., April 28.—That a faculty of agriculture will be established in the immediate future in connection with the University of Alberta, with E. A. Howe, principal of the Provincial School of Agriculture at Vermilion, in charge of the work, was the important announcement made by President H. M. Tory, at the fifth annual convocation held this afternoon in Athabasca hall on the University grounds.

HEALTH IN PIGS

Altho it is not advisable at any time to constantly give any class of livestock medicine in the shape of condition powders, etc., yet it is well to know a few simple remedies which, if given occasionally, will aid in keeping up the general health of the animals. Just as a growing child requires a dose of Epsom salts or some molasses and sulphur occasionally in order to be kept healthy, so does a growing animal require some attention being given to its food to see that its health is kept unimpaired. The following is a formula for a tonic recommended by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to keep hogs in good physical condition: Charcoal, one pound; sulphur, two pounds; salt, two pounds; baking soda, two pounds; sodium hyposulphite, two pounds; Glauber salts, one pound; antimony sulphide, one pound, the whole given at the rate of one tablespoonful once a day for a 200 pound hog.

Nearly all the above named ingredients are easily obtained, and even if all are not available pigs should always have as much salt and charcoal as they want in their pens.

ALBERTA HORSE BREEDERS

Good prices for horses for the next twenty years were predicted by Geo. Lane, president, at the annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, held in Calgary during horse show week. Mr. Lane is the owner of the largest Percheron horse ranch in the world, situated at Pekisko, Alberta. His prediction is made after careful study of the number of horses required for the war and the average life of the horse in war, which is only seven days, and also after extensive inquiry in the United States, where, Mr. Lane states, the Allies have purchased 200,000 horses since the war broke out, completely reversing the former conditions of export from Europe to America. France has a standing order with the United States for 25,000 to 30,000 horses per month. As soon as the war is over it is forecasted that Canadian breeders will be shipping Belgian horses to Belgium and Percheron horses to France to replace those destroyed in the war, while a good trade in draft horses to Great Britain is also expected.

Up to April 20 the Dominion government has purchased in Alberta alone 2,500 head of horses, for which \$300,000 has been paid, according to figures supplied by Geo. Hoadley, remount commissioner.

The annual report of the Association notices the fact that during 1914 11,660 horses were unloaded at the Calgary stockyards, as compared with 7,640 during 1913. The Association has protested to the Dominion government against the closing of the Canadian horse market to British and French army buyers, as this has reduced the competition and it is claimed that the Dominion government has been buying horses at considerably less than was paid several months ago by British and French purchasers. The Dominion government has also been requested not to permit the importation into Canada of any stallion or mare infected with hereditary unsoundness, and that where stallions of over three years old are imported for breeding purposes, satisfactory evidence must be produced of their virility.

The following officers of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association have been elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. President, Hon. A. L. Sifton; President, George Lane; First Vice-President, Dr. J. G. Rutherford; Second Vice-President, Geo. Hoadley, M.P.P.; general directors: W. B. Thorne, H. Bannister, W. Moodie, Duncan Clark, F. S. Jacobs, P. M. Brett, R. J. Bevan, W. Stuart, and A. L. Dollar. Additions to hon. directors: O. E. Critchley and Count Roels. Breed directors—Clydesdales—D. Thorburn, Davisburg; Percherons—C. R. de la Vergne, Glenbow; Shires—A. C. Shakerley, Pekisko; Belgians—W. W. Hunter, Olds; Suffolk Punch—Geo. Jacques, Lamerton; Standardbreds—J. G. Ruttle, Calgary; Thoroughbreds—A. Morrison, Calgary; Hackneys—John Wier, Carbon; Coach Breeds—G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; Heavy Drafts—E. D. Adams, Calgary; Agricultural—Thos. McMillan, Okotoks; Cartage Horses—Fred Johnston; Delivery Horses—N. J. Christie; Roadsters—A. McKillop; Carriage Horses—D. B. McDonald; Saddle Horses—Fred C. Lowes; Ponies—O. E. Brown; Shetland Ponies—Jas. Fleming, Medicine Hat.

Golden West Balgreggan

Now offering a very choice selection of 12 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and 35 CLYDESDALE MARES, of different ages. Also a BIG SELECTION of BULLS and FEMALES of all ages from our excellent herd of SHORTHORNS, both beef and dual purpose. Prices and terms very reasonable.

We won this year with our stock 11 Championships, 9 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 48 Firsts and 26 Seconds.

P. M. BREDT, P. O. Box 2089, Calgary, Alta. Phone M. 1003

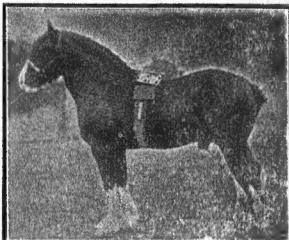
CLYDESDALES—SHIRES

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In order to make room for our spring crop of calves we are prepared to sell twenty of our females. We will sell any animal in the herd at prices according to value based on breeding, or record, or both. We have a few young bulls; also a number of calves sired by "PONTIAC KORNDYKE JOHANNA," No. 15924. Our herd contains the best blood in the Holstein breed.

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A few choice Clydesdale and Shire Stallions, including sons of the Champions "Everlasting" and "Marcellus," at bargain prices. Every animal guaranteed. Call, write or phone—

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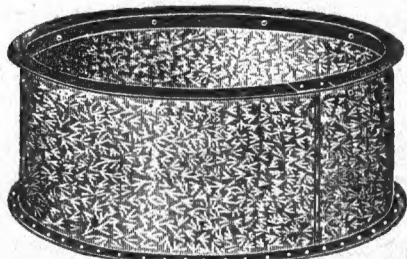
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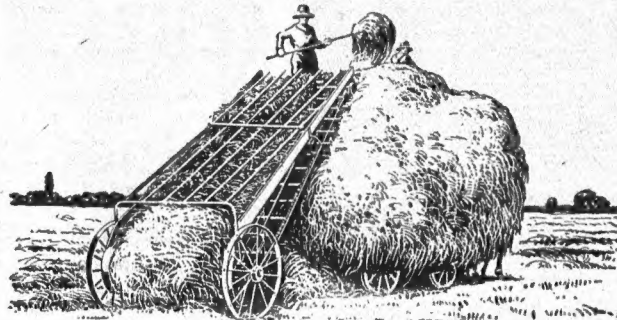
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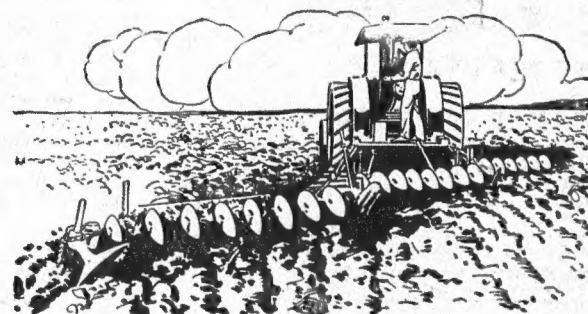
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Poor lubrication is the cause of most of them. Tractor lubricants should be oils made especially for the purpose.

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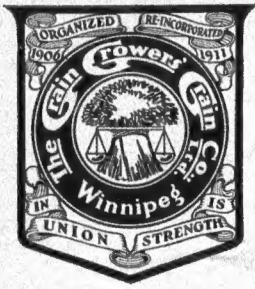
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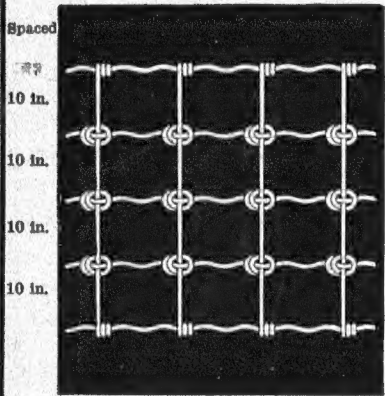
are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.



Fencing Your Farm

Real Insurance and Sound Investment

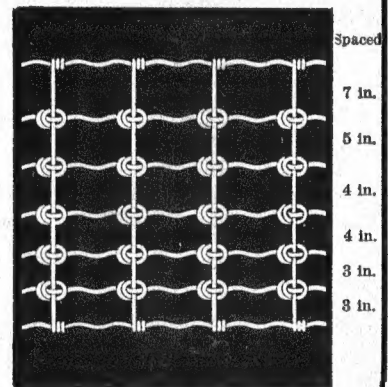
Insure your crops against stock damage and your stock against loss by wandering away. Improve the general appearance of your farm and enhance its value.



Horse and Cattle Fence, similar to the standard railroad fence

Use G.G.G. Woven Fencing

AND PUT IT ON G. G. G. POSTS. Every foot of our woven wire is made of the best full gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, so well galvanized that it will not scale off, nor succumb to the ravages of weather or rust. There is extra reserve spring to the laterals to meet contraction or expansion. Then also, the lock is wrapped around both stays and laterals with a never-yielding grip and ends in a doubly-secure tie below. You can have G. G. G. Stock Fencing of 4 to 10 wires, or Poultry Fencing 16 wires. Any style to suit your needs.



Just the Fence you need to keep your hogs where they should be.

From Factory to Farm

Our fencing is guaranteed as to strength and durability, because we know the material from which it is made. The wire is drawn and galvanized in Canada. Our direct from factory to farm price saves you money when you consider quality.

G. G. G. BARB WIRE is made from best quality heavily galvanized full No. 12 gauge wire, and has no loose points.



Our Guarantee

If G. G. G. Fencing is not what we claim for it, or if for any reason you are not satisfied with it, you can return it to your station and every cent you have paid for wire or freight will be refunded promptly.

ORDER IN CARLOTS if possible, so that you can keep freight charges down to a minimum.

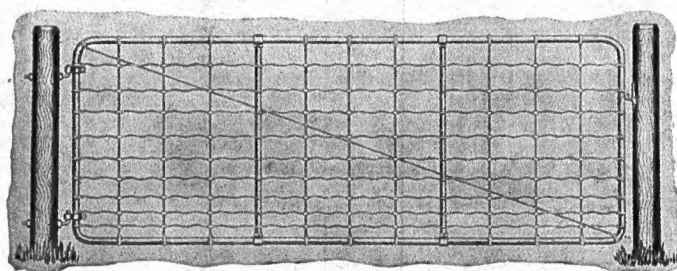
ORNAMENTAL FENCING

No matter how fine your residence, a neat fence improves it. Our "Style S" not only adds to the attractiveness and the value of your place, but also protects your garden and lawn from stock and poultry. "Style L" is the same as "Style S," except that there are no short pickets on the lower half of the fence.



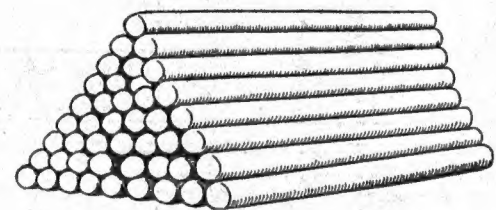
G.G.G. Frameless Gates

are cheap and simple, but they are durable. They are just the thing for field use. Easily erected; any width to suit, and open either way.



Our 16 ft. Galvanized Gate

G. G. G. Gates are made in different widths from 8 to 16 ft. and 4 to 4 1/2 ft. high. They are made of 1 1/2 in. steel tubing, electrically welded into one endless piece, thus doing away with threaded joints that rust off or pull apart. Long double bolt hinges prevent sagging. G. G. G. Gates are not painted; they are heavily galvanized. The frame tube is first treated to remove all loose scale, and then brightly polished and galvanized, making them attractive and durable.



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When you buy good fencing you should put it on good posts. We can supply you with either round or split cedar posts, promptly.

Get our prices on Binder Twine, Lumber, Builders' Supplies, Engines, Wagons, Buggies, Potato and Corn Machinery, Spring-tooth Cultivators, Harrows, Manure Spreaders, Hay Rakes, Mowers, etc.

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